FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FATAH CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING ADOPTS 'IMPORTANT' DECISIONS

JN10645 Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab world 0530 GMT 31 Jan 79 JN

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee held a long meeting last night. Abu Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestine revolution, attended. During this meeting, the committee discussed the current situation on the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels and adopted a number of important decisions.

18 MEMBER STATES SLATED TO ATTEND ARAB LEAGUE TALKS

NC301012 Doha QNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 30 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 January--The Secretariat of the Arab League has been informed that Tunisia and Palestine have agreed to attend the Arab League Council meeting scheduled to open in Mogadiscio on 24 March.

This brings to 18 the number of member states that have agreed to attend this meeting. These states are: Saudi Arabic, Qatar, Egypt, Morocco, Somalia, the YAR, Djibouti, Bahrain, the Sultanate of Oman, Sudan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, the UAE, Jordan, Tunisia and Palestine.

On 6 February, the Arab League Secretariat is scheduled to send the revised agenda for the meeting to the Arab League member states. The agenda includes a report by Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad on the international Arab position in addition to a number of topics which are essential for joint Arab action.

CYPRUS POLICE INVESTIGATING ALLEGED THREAT AGAINST PLO OFFICIAL

NC301235 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 30 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Asked about a report in today's press that the head of the PLO office in Cyprus had been threatened, the government spokesman stated that a report in this connection has been filed with the police, who are conducting investigations. At the same time, the security measures for the protection of the organization's office have been strengthened.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS JORDANIAN RELATIONS, PNC MEETING

JN300856 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 30 Jan 79 P. 3 JN

[Report on interviews granted to JORDAN TIMES special correspondent Lee Tesdell by PLO official Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar and Faran Abu Hayjah, a PNC member and official of the As-Sa'iqah commando organization, dealing with PLO-Jordanian relations and PNC positions]

[Text] Damascus, Jan 29--A top official of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), told the JORDAN TIMES here yesterday: "We are looking to build a new relationship of brotherhood with Jordan on the basis of the Baghdad agreements and opposition to the Camp David accords."

Mr Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, official spokesman for the PLO Executive Committee and head of the pan-Arab and International Relations Department, spoke with the JORDAN TIMES less than a week after the end of the 14th annual session of the Palestinian National Council (PNC).

"We consider that the relations between the Jordanian and Palestinian people are special. If goodwill and determination are implemented, "we will be able to solve all problems between the two peoples," he said.

Summing up the 14th PNC session, Mr Abu Mayzar called it "very positive" and said it was historic for two reasons. First, in its rejection of Camp David, which he termed "an American-Israeli solution against the interests of the Arab nation" and an attempt at the "complete liquidation of Palestinian national rights," and second, because all political organizations in the PNC agreed to its political program. A financial scheme was adopted for all organization "under the supervision of the Palestinian National Fund," he added.

Mr Faran Abu Hayjah, a PNC member and director of information for As-Sa'iqah, the Syrian backed commando organization, told the JORDAN TIMES that the composition of the 15-member Executive Committee would stay the same as before. The approximately 50-member Palestinian Central Committee now for the first time has representatives of all eight Palestinian political groups, Mr Abu Hayjah pointed out.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the PLO to be held after the PNC session was in Beirut last Thursday (Jan 25), Mr Abu Mayzar said. It surveyed the results of the PNC meetings and discussed plans for implementing the resolutions. The PLO Executive Committee meets twice monthly or more often if necessary.

He said the PNC "still considers the United States is not dealing with clean hands in the Middle East and is ignoring Palestinian rights."

American support of Israel, he said, is "against the interest of the Palestinian and Arab people."

Looking to the future, Mr Abu Mayzar warned that the consequences of American activities in Iran should serve as a "big lesson" in the Middle East. The "Zionist-American" program goes against the current of history, he continued, but "our struggle is going with the current of history."

The PLO, he said, will try to strengthen its ties with "Arab, Islamic, socialist and nonalined nations." The PLO is a member of the Bureau of Coordination of the Nonalined Nations, he added.

On the subject of Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement, Mr Abu Hayjah said the PNC "welcomes and supports the new relationship" and believes that it will "strengthen the Palestinian struggle."

Both officials agreed that closer relations with Palestinians in non-Arab countries are important. The PNC is "looking to strengthen relations with our people everywhere," Mr Abu Mayzar said.

The PNC continues to reject Security Council Resolution 242 but endorsed General Assembly Resolution 3,236 which Mr Abu Mayzar explained, emphasizes Palestinian rights.

The PNC also decided to continue to promote educational opportunities for Palestinians, Mr Abu Hayjah said. Scholarships to Palestinian students both from the PLO and from friendly countries are being coordinated by the PLO and Palestinian universities while being supported by the PLO, he said.

The PLO has survived crisis after crisis, concluded Mr Abu Mayzar, because it is not only a political and military organization, but also the "conscience of the Palestinian and Arab people." This is the source of its strength, he said.

BAGHDAD VOP ASSAILS EGYPTIAN, SUDANESE REGIMES

JN282159 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1045 GMT 28 Jan 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] What is the secret of the public linkage between the Sudanese and Egyptian regimes? What has induced Numayri to continue to praise As-Sadat and to theorize on his capitulationist policy? The two regimes consider talk about treason and (?relinquishment) a a mere point of view. Talk about patriotism and calls for the restoration of rights are considered extremism. What then is the secret of this courage demonstrated by Numayri and As-Sadat in their impudence to the masses and the national and progressive forces? Have Numayri and As-Sadat been able to shed the blood of all progressive Sudanese and Egyptians, to show such freedom and fearlessness? Everyone expected these two regimes to take a few steps backward in fear of the future after the basic element of the U.S. alliance represented by the shah's regime collapsed. Or at least the two regimes were expected to curb their challenge of the masses and to be satisfied with the implementation of the imperialist scheme, without provoking the masses' feelings and dignity. However, what has happened is that the two regimes have indulged to the extent of belitting all values, challenging all the masses and boasting of being agents for the United States and the imperialist world. Why has this happened? It is true that the Arab homeland is witnessing a wild imperialist-Zionist onslaught. It is also true that the revolutionary movements in the Arab homeland have witnessed a retreat. But to openly announce oneself as an agent of the enemy is a form of boasting and provocation requiring another interpretation. It is a real strangulation of the masses' movement in Sudan and Egypt. It also shows an inability to hide one's postion and conveys a feeling that the end is approaching. This movement marks the beginning of the eventual and everlasting end of the two regimes, particularly of these two regimes. U.S. imperialism has entrusted the As-Sadat and Numayri regimes with the task of consolidating the suspicious alliance in the region, getting rid of the largest possible number of progressive forces and striking against the national regimes in Africa and the Arab east. But yet we see the second year of this alliance is passing, and it has not been able to accomplish even a small part of the U.S. plan. On the contrary, the revolution forces in Africa and the Arab east have grown so strong that Moshe Dayan himself admitted 2 days ago that the Egyptian regime fears continuation of the negotiations after witnessing the Iranian events.

The As-Sadat-Zionist alliance also failed to eliminate the Palestinian revolution in Lebanon, something which made Washington suspect the efficacy of this friendly alliance. This, in our opinion, is the reason for the behavior of As-Sadat's and Numayri's regimes and for their provocations, which resulted from their reactions. But where can one hide from the masses?

ISRAEL, AS-SADAT THREATENED WITH RETALIATION

JN281822 Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab world 1700 GMT 28 Jan 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers, the Galilee, the Triangle and the Negev are now being exposed to a campaign of threats and a series of repressive measures.

Gen David ben-El'azar has ordered a forceful entry into the Palestinian village of Abu Dis, and the Galilee military governor issued an order to expell some of the Arab students from Jerusalem University and to place them under house arrest. The director of the Zionist Ministry of the Interior has issued a clear threat to Tawfiq Zayyad, mayor of Nazereth, to end the strike; otherwise the authorities would move in a more effective manner.

Our Palestinian people cannot help but see the similarity between what is happening in the occupied territories and the imperialist-As-Sadat-Zionist settlement plan aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause. We clearly see that As-Sadat is not only an accomplice in the plot against Galilee but also an instigator for the liquidation of the Palestinian cause.

Acting upon our basic principles, we can never abandon our kinfolk in Galilee, the triangle and the Negev, and leave them to face the plot alone. We affirm that the PLO answer to this reactionary-imperialist-Zionist plot will be very harsh and effective. The Netanya explosion, still fresh in memory, indicates this.

With firm confidence and strength we state the following:

1. We are not spectators with regard to this game. We will not stand with folded arms watching the enemy escalate his campaigns of terror inside the occupied territories.

2. We clearly and unequivocally affirm that the traitor Anwar as-Sadat is a full fledged accomplice in the Zionist operations of terror being conducted inside the occupied homeland. Any talk about amending the 4th and 6th articles will not absolve As-Sadat of the crime he committed with his own hands when he signed the Camp David agreements.

3. The Palestinian resistance--and this must be very clear--threatens but cannot be threatened, as stated by brother Abu Ammar. The campaigns of Zionist terror will not threaten or terrify us. We still have the initiative and can answer terror with terror. We will never kneel or surrender and we will be neither spectators nor umpires in this game. We have the right and we can make the decisions. We have enough strength to prove the firmness of our aspirations to establish a democratic state in Palestine.

KUWAIT

U.S., USSR ASSAILED FOR MIDEAST MEDDLING

LD291339 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 25 Jan 79 pp 1,19 LD

[Editorial: "The U.S. Epidemic by Air"]

[Excerpts] Moving like an epidemic, the U.S. aircraft fleeing from Iran 2 days ago moved to Sudan in a show of U.S. muscle-flexing in the Arab area. As this crude manifestation, intended to cast a U.S. shadow over the area, took place, the shah of Iran, the one-time principal U.S. pillar in the area, was searching for a refuge from his dilemma.

The Americans, whose kingdom in Iran is collapsing, presume that the Arabs are afraid of planes and therefore sent their squadrons to the Arab area as some new sort of stupid threat intended to humiliate.

We believe--and almost certain--that the U.S. show of force to the Arabs implicitly means aggression against the Arabs, attempting to discredit the Arab governments and seeking to undermine them. This has occurred at a time when the Arabs of the Arab Gulf and Peninsula do not wish nor need such an American umbrella. This is the land of Arabism and Islam. It is the fount of Arabism and Islam and therefore a source of strength and foundation of faith.

If anybody is in need of U.S. planes--as are the Egyptians--then send them there. This [Egyptian] regime needs your protection because it implements your policies and receives your lost friends which you refuse to receive.

In any case, the shah can now be the best lecturer on U.S. friendship and on the sort of end that awaits those who rely on it and ignore their people's basic and genuine causes. In fact, the shah can best explain the meaning of U.S. friendship commitments and how when the tide turns the Americans become "cheerleaders" for the new incumbent.

As a superpower, the Soviet Union is no different from them. For the Soviets too, Ayatollah Khomeyni has become the "great nationalist religious leader," as PRAVDA said 2 days ago, despite the vast difference between what the ayatollah calls for and the state Comrade Lenin advocates.

But all the big powers make the worst friends; in fact, they are everlasting enemies.

Why do you send your planes to us? Do you think that you can really protect people? All your steel--planes, missiles and spies--has turned into debris in the Tehran streets. The simplest, most effective weapon has emerged in order to crush your weapons and to make them insignificant; it is the weapon of the people, the voice of the people and the will for freedom.

UAE

PETROLEUM MINISTER SUGGESTS OIL PLAN AT LONDON SYMPOSIUM

JN302116 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1930 GMT 30 Jan 79 JN

[Excerpts] London, 30 January--Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, has suggested drawing up a major international plan to increase the capacity of oil refining and shipment operations as well as the activities of the petrochemical industries in the oil producing countries.

Speaking at the symposium being held here to discuss the execution of work in the gulf, Dr al-'Utaybah said that his suggestion includes reaching an agreement between the producing and industrial countries so as to give the producing countries a 50 percent share of oil refining and transporting operations and the world petrochemical industries.

The petroleum minister pointed out that the proposals also stipulate that the states which possess old oil refineries in Europe and other areas should turn their refineries into scrap and allow the oil producing countries to raise the production of their oil refineries so as to have a productive capacity parallel to that of the industrial countries. The minister added that achieving this may take 5-10 years. The main points of this major plan can be developed through discussions.

Dr al-'Utaybah affirmed that the UAE offers 30 percent of its oil revenues in the form of foreign aid. This, he said, is the largest percentage of aid in the world.

Regarding UAE oil activities, Dr al-'Utaybah said that his country has made long strides in the field of oil refining and petrochemical industries since 1972. These strides were accompanied by the national companies' takeover of many of the jobs done by foreign companies. He said that the UAE oil refineries now supply 40 percent of the country's need for oil byproducts, while the rest, 60 percent, is imported. He added that the future will witness an increase in the refining capacity of Ar-Ru'ays refinery from 100,000 barrels a day to 300,000 barrels in 1985.

Dr al-'Utaybah disclosed that a large number of developing countries have recently sent letters to the UAE asking it to increase its financial aid. He said that last year his country offered about 6 billion dirham as foreign aid out of its 21 billion dirham from oil revenues. He said he approves and favors foreign aid in the form of services and goods instead of financial aid.

Regarding the topic of the UAE financial surplus, Dr al-'Utaybah said that this surplus is decreasing yearly and will continue to drop unless the state increases its oil production. He said that the state invests part of its surplus in the United States and Europe.

AL-WAHDAH: EVENTS IN IRAN LINKED WITH GULF SECURITY

JN280851 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0650 GMT 28 Jan 79 JN

[Text of 28 January AL-WAHDAH on events in Iran and the threat to gulf security]

[Text] The gravity of events in Iran, the circumstances through which the gulf region is passing, and international designs against this region--designs which seek to take advantage of the gaps among the states in the area resulting from the lack of effective political coordination--make gulf security an issue of common responsibility for all the states in the region.

The gulf states are called upon to confront the attempts at blackmail which are being hatched against the region and convene a high-level gulf meeting to study in a clear and comprehensive manner what action should be taken regarding those events which are taking place around us. We should not close our eyes to these events and be content with statements of caution regarding what is happening. All signs indicate that the conflict will move to the gulf causing a hotbed of activity and possibly dominating the area.

Before it is too late, before the storm has gathered around us and the alarm bells have tolled, we stress the necessity of joint action and effective political coordination to abort the conspiracies that are lying in wait for the peoples in the area.

YEMEN--PDRY

ADEN VOICE OF OMAN COMMENTS ON FORD'S VISIT TO MUSCAT

LD282330 Aden Voice of Oman in Arabic 1545 GMT 28 Jan 79 LD/EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Brothers: During the past few days, the Muscat regime has welcomed the arrival of numerous Americans. Some of these arrivals were publicized by the authorities' news media, such as the arrival of Gerald Ford, his meeting with the American ambassador in Muscat and his delivering an important message from President Carter to Qabus and his myrmidons. Others were not given any publicity [words indistinct] because those Americans received by Muscat were carrying military labels and had come to Muscat to help the regime, which is fearful because of the mass uprisings in Iran which led to the flight of the shah. The Muscat regime was the first in the region to be affected by the events in Iran, not because the Iranian uprising was directed against Qabus, but because the Omani people's revolution which Qabus sought to repress with the shah's troops was still alive, despite the terrible fighting going on.

The Americans, from under whose feet the world has begun to quake, are attempting to shore up the thrones of some of the Arab reactionary regimes in the Arab Gulf and Arabian Peninsula. The Muscat regime leads these regimes which are not confident of their status and props. That is why they are relying on foreign troops to protect them.

The visit of former American President Gerald Ford to Muscat and the continual meetings between Qabus and some officials of the Muscat regime and the American ambassador to the Sultanate serve no other purpose than to prepare the right conditions for the survival of Qabus and his regime because of their subordination to imperialist circles.

The purpose of Gerald Ford's visit to Muscat was to shore up the collapsed resolve of Qabus and to strengthen the impression of the regime's officials that the United States is on their side and is ready to help them morally and materially. This is what Qabus and his retinue heard from Ford during the meetings that took place between them during the 2 days which the former American President spent in Muscat.

U.S. SOURCES CITED ON PROSPECTS FOR MIDEAST TALKS

NC310702 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 31 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Citing informed U.S. sources, MENA reports that the failure of the recent U.S. attempt to break the deadlock in the Middle East peace talks shows that the U.S. administration cannot avoid for long a decision on convening another meeting among President Carter, President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

These sources affirm that no decision has been made so far, but they add that it seems that the U.S. administration has only two choices: either it will send U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to the Middle East in another attempt to resolve the differences between Egypt and Israel or it will call a new summit meeting.

The U.S. sources say that before issuing an invitation for a summit meeting the White House realizes that there must be better prospects for the success of such a meeting than there appear to be now.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PAKISTANI PRESIDENT

NC301730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1640 GMT 30 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 January--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has received a personal message from Pakistani President Mohammed Ziaul Haq.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today received Pakistani Ambassador to Egypt Salimullah Mujahid Quraysh, who gave him the message for President as-Sadat.

The discussions during the meeting dealt with the issues that concern both countries, particularly the developments of the Middle East issue.

GHALI MEETS NORWEGIAN ENVOY; AL-BAZ MEETS INDIAN ENVOY

NC301700 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1634 GMT 30 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 January--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today met with Norwegian Ambassador to Egypt Tancred Ibsen. They reviewed the current Middle East situation in light of the failure of U.S. Middle East roving Ambassador Alfred Atherton's mission and the efforts to resume the peace negotiations. They also discussed bilateral relations.

Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz today met with Indian Ambassador to Egypt Ashok Sen Chib. They discussed various issues that concern the Group of Nonalined States, including the Middle East and the contacts that are taking place to reach a comprehensive, just solution in the area. They also discussed the upcoming nonalined conferences and the nonalined position on various international issues.

SADDAM HUSAYN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN DAMASCUS

JN302036 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council [RCC], has affirmed that all the enemies of the Arab nation are incapable of stopping the unification between Iraq and Syria. The vice chairman said that the unification is not a casual process but a complete, historic one. He said that we are determined not to retreat, and our determination is the determination of people who are capable of action.

His excellency added that as long as the two sides are prepared to resolve all the problems, facing them with equal concern and interest, then things are good.

This came in a press conference held by the RCC vice chairman with Arab and foreign newsmen at his residence in the presidential palace in Damascus this morning. The text of the statement made by the vice chairman is as follows:

There exists a readiness by the two sides to resolve all the problems facing them with equal concern and interest. As long as this is so, things are good.

At Baghdad airport we said that we shall discuss the final tasks of the charter. When we finish the tasks of the charter, which was the beginning and a sound groundwork for unionist action, it is natural to channel our efforts and thoughts toward a higher level. This higher level cannot be without a preliminary discussion of the concepts of the constitutional and political process of the Arab unionist relationship and without a preliminary study for familiarization. Each one of us will familiarize himself with the other party and thus merge with joint formulas about the unity of the party, because it is not possible to have unity between the two countries without having unity of the party and a basis on which unity will march, since the party is the motive force and path of this unity.

We should also get acquainted with ways in which to unite the party. It is natural for a declaration to be issued on our accord containing a reference to the next move following Damascus and defining the direction and clear guidelines. This is certain, and it will be announced expeditiously because there is no situation similar to that of a common enemy hostile to sovereignty, dignity, civilization, unity, the present, and the future. This enemy is fierce, determined, mobilized and capable.

This is the description of the enemy: Not a threat to the sovereignty of part of the land but the enemy of the entire nation. He is the enemy of its internal security, its dignity, sovereignty and civilization whose seeds have begun to grow and bloom.

Your colleague Hasan al-'Alawi asks: Has the relationship between Iraq and Syria moved immediately from a state of mutual struggle and estrangement to a new state, in other words to a new quality of state? How does this happen? I mean, no such thing has ever happened.

I answered saying: This is happening because there is no situation similar to ours. I say, this is different. This situation is unique because we have an enemy who is not merely against this policy. He is not a temporary enemy or the enemy of a part of the land--a part of Syria or a part of Palestine or of all Palestine. He is the enemy of the Arab nation, preventing it from being a nation with a humanitarian mission. He is impeding its prosperity, violating its sovereignty and dignity, and capable of harming it if it is not united.

At the same time, the party was divided and there were clear and specific objectives with moral prevalence despite the dialectic connection among the three objectives, the most important of which is Arab unity.

The aim of Arab unity is to create a nation more capable of people-to-people relations, able to build a prosperous civilization and able to defend its dignity and sovereignty. Every Iraqi and Syrian--on the level of the leadership and the people--has felt the impending danger clearly manifested not only by the insistence of keeping the occupied Arab territories but also by the persistence in treating the Arab nation as a whole instead of directing hostility to specific regimes. This was made clear by As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and the Camp David agreements.

Each one of us begin to study what reply will insure a guarantee that will safeguard the nation's heritage and the legacy, dignity and sovereignty of the nation's civilization. What is the answer and how should we act?

It is certain that each one of us found an obvious answer in the capabilities of the two countries. As long as the state of estrangement between Syria and Iraq continued, there could be no serious answer that would bring about a qualitative change in the nation's balance of forces toward the objectives to which we have referred.

On this basis, the meeting took place. We cannot choose to move from a state of mutual struggle and estrangement to that of good neighborliness. I mean, either there will be division, estrangement or joint struggle and unity. There is no middle-of-the-road formula. The path of unity has been chosen.

The Arab citizen is justified in trying to reach quick results on the road of doing good, namely, the establishment of unity, which is a great dream and the cornerstone of modern Arab civilization to defend their dignity, values, heritage, and future. The Arab citizen wants quick results because all the attempts which took place, with the exception of the 1958 unity, did not lead to effective and capable formulas to which every Arab aspires.

The Arab citizen proceeds from two basic premises:

1. He thinks that his demand for quick results is not at the expense of thoroughness but a legitimate formula for a unionist relationship like the one between Iraq and Syria. He thinks that the requisites for development are available and that if this unity is achieved it will not be broken again. Hence, the Arab citizen thinks that his demand for quick results is done out of a mature awareness. He does not believe that he is being hasty. He does not believe that his demand for quick results will be at the expense of thoroughness.

2. With the exception of the unity in 1958, the Arab citizen has not experienced determination to completely fulfill his good intentions. I mean, he has tried to do things half-way, the results of which have manifested themselves in various forms, as is well known. His heart is set on unity and he wants to achieve it as quickly as possible. We would like to reassure the Arab citizen that all the enemies of the nation are incapable of stopping the process of unity because it is not a transient or momentary operation but a complete, historic one which achieves benefits for the present, has achieved much in the past and will achieve much in the future.

On this basis, we reassure the Arab citizen that our determination will not flag. Our determination is capable because, with God's assistance, it is able to act. Our discussions and meetings affirmed the aspirations of all the Arabs to rejuvenate the values of our forefathers in chivalrous word and deed.

At any rate, I say very clearly that the leaderships of the two peoples and the government organs in the two countries will not squander the responsible and historic opportunity which made us transcend the past with courage, faith and high principles in order to exploit this opportunity to the maximum. This opportunity moves us to a new qualitative step forward to bring about Arab unity, whose nucleus is the unity between Iraq and Syria.

At the same time, we should not ignore all the negative aspects which we have learned from past experience. We should not waver but move forward with awareness and thoroughness to make the unity between Syria and Iraq a lasting one, God willing.

SADDAM HUSAYN CABLES THANKS TO SYRIAN PRESIDENT

JN310931 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 31 Jan 79 JN

[Text of cable from Iraqi Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, sent en route home from Damascus]

[Text] Your Excellency brother President Hafiz al-Asad: Greetings. On leaving bountiful Syria, the land of our glories and forefathers, I and the members of my delegation would like to express our profound thanks and gratitude for the warm hospitality and brotherly sentiment accorded us. We would like to repeat that we are deeply satisfied with what we have accomplished through our joint efforts to achieve the unity of the two countries and thus serve the interests of our nation, preserve its dignity, and lay the correct foundation for building its culture and regaining its glorious past.

OPEC SECRETARY GENERAL LEAVES BAGHDAD, MAKES STATEMENT

JN280849 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0725 GMT 28 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 January--OPEC Secretary General Rene Ortiz and the members of his delegation left Baghdad this morning, concluding a 4-day visit to Iraq. In a statement before his departure, Ortiz said he met with Oil Minister 'Abd al-Karim Tayih and Iraqi National Oil Company officials to exchange viewpoints on matters concerning OPEC and ways to strenthen its role and objectives. Ortiz commended the progress made by the Iraqi oil industry.

BAGHDAD VOP CRITICIZES RESULTS OF 14TH PNC SESSION

JN311008 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Large sectors of the Palestinian and Arab masses are asking about what happened at the 14th session of the Palestine National Congress [PNC], about the results of the PNC session, and what is going to happen in the future.

What makes these questions more urgent is that the PNC was convened under a rumor that Palestinians were about to achieve national unity, even though the facts did not support this. When the council adjourned its session, it was a painful blow to national unity, a harbinger of further dismemberment and division.

Proceeding from our commitment to the line that all the Palestinian and Arab forces should oppose all forms of settlement and to the Palestine National Congress, we believe we should call a spade a spade, dot the I's and contribute to furthering the peoples' awareness of what happened. We would like to emphasize that what has happened is no surprise to us because it is in line with the settlement trend dominating the leadership of the Palestinian national action and inclined toward continued strong cooperation with reactionary Arab circles and forces.

It was clear from the beginning that those advocating a policy of settlement waged their battle against the patriotic, democratic and revolutionary forces at the PNC after guaranteeing key factors were in their favor. Perhaps the most prominent of these factors is the question of membership in the PNC and the trend to dominate it, making the patriptic forces appear as a constitutional opposition minority. Furthermore, those adopting the policy of settlement have drawn their sword in the face of these forces, claiming that they are concerned about the independence of the national decision and accusing the patriotic forces of being linked with the Arab progressive forces. They have overlooked the significance of the basic link between our revolution and all the Arab revolutionary forces. They have covered up their obvious links with the Arab reactionary forces and regimes by a set of arrangements and pseudoslogans. Meanwhile, those adopting the policy of settlement are using maneuvers and evasiveness to achieve their overall demands. They realized from the beginning that they could use the political program agreed upon by the factions of the resistance movement prior to the convening of the PNC in their favor, implementing the things they favored and aborting those provisions of the program they did not.

The 14th PNC session has placed national unity in a new predicament. The genuine Palestinian revolutionary forces are now faced with new heavy tasks and difficult circumstances. The Palestinian rightwing forces do not trust the people or the people's patriotic, democratic forces. The Palestinian rightwing forces are hostile to the people and to their patriotic, democratic forces. The Palestinian rightwing forces draw their inspiration and decisions from the Arab reactionary alliance. They can never stop their tricks, plots and maneuvers. The struggle to change the fait accompli cannot succeed by embarking on written formulas of coordination with the rightwing forces. It requires strong collaboration and relationships and genuine and deeper alliances. To change the fait accompli, we must wage a campaign to educate the masses, to explain to them what has happened. We must pull the carpet from under the pseudo-slogans of independence by explaining the links between the Palestinian rightwing forces and the reactionary oil producers and the danger of their continued domination of the Palestinian national action. The future belongs to those who commit themselves to the goals of the people. We are accustomed to the maneuvers of those advocating the policy of settlement. But by waging a united and informed struggle, we can topple the proset-tlement mentality and protect the people and the revolution.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ISRAELI TANKS IN SOUTH

NC310644 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 31 Jan 79 NC

[Text] The security situation, particularly in the traditional axes of As-Sayfi and the commercial area, continued to fluctuate between relative and cautious calm owing to the intermittent sniper fire which was heard throughout the night. No casualties were reported.

Meanwhile, 14 Israeli tanks crossed the Lebanese borders early last night near Tallat an-Nahas. The tanks were supported by hundreds of soldiers and protected by military helicopters.

Other reports say that tension still prevails in the eastern sector of southern Lebanon.

VOICE OF LEBANON: ISRAELIS OVERFLY SOUTH, BEIRUT

NC302035 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 30 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Correspondents in the south have reported that several Israeli planes overflew southern Lebanon throughout most of the day today. The planes began their flights at 0600. They flew several times at a low altitude over the towns of Tyre, Sidon and An-Nabatiyah. Two planes were seen over Beirut at about 1700 today.

IRANIAN UN TROOPS REPORTEDLY LEAVE FOR HOME

NC301542 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 30 Jan 79 NC

[Text] The Iranian contingent of UNIFIL left Beirut at noon today for Tehran.

GREEK ORTHODOX OFFICIAL MEETS DRUZE, SHI'ITE LEADERS

NC301935 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 30 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Within the framework of the contacts being held by the spiritual leaders of the Greek Orthodox communities, Archbishop Ghufra'il as-Salibi, accompanied by Munir Abu Fadil, made separate visits today to the head of the Druze community, Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra, and the deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Council, Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din.

After the two visits Archbishop as-Salibi said that the two spiritual leaders agreed to have every Lebanese community prepare a working paper preparatory to coordinating these papers and emerging with a common document on which all sides agree. It will constitute a national document acceptable to everybody and will help bring about the desired dialog between Lebanese.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES BRITISH AMBASSADOR

NC301420 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus today met with the British ambassador to Lebanon and discussed with him the UNIFIL role in southern Lebanon.

The British ambassador stated after the meeting that his government condemns actions that hamper the mission of the UN forces. He added: I conveyed to the foreign minister the reaction of the British Government to the meeting which I held with him last week regarding the situation in southern Lebanon.

The ambassador said that the British Government's position on this issue is well known. We condemn the vicious circle of violence which harms everyone and benefits nobody. We support the role of the UN forces in southern Lebanon and condemn actions that hinder their mission. We also support the enforcement of the Lebanese Government's authority in the south.

TWO DETAINED BRITONS REPORTEDLY RELEASED

NC301840 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 30 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpts] In the western area of Beirut, armed men stopped the Austrian Embassy commercial attache, seized his car and took his money as he was leaving his office in Madame Curie Street in Al-Hamra area.

It was mentioned this evening that the two Britons and a Netherlands press photographer have been released.

ARMY, UNIFIL COMMANDERS MEET 31 JANUARY

NC311208 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Defense Minister and Army Commander Gen Victor Khuri held a meeting with UNIFIL Commander General Erskine this morning. Senior Lebanese Command and UNIFIL Command officers attended the meeting at which the developments in the south and coordination between the Lebanese and UN commands to implement the Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolution 444, on restoring legitimacy and imposing Lebanese authority throughout the southern region, were reviewed.

The following report was released after the meeting:

Defense Minister and Army Commander General Khuri and UNIFIL Commander General Erskine met for 2 1/2 hours this morning to study the measures and steps which will be taken to implement UN Security Council Resolution 444.

At 1000 today, a meeting was held at the Defense Ministry in Al-Yarzi. It was chaired by Defense Minister and Army Commander General Khuri and was attended by Chief of Staff Brig Gen Munir Tarabay and some Lebanese officers. It was also attended by UNIFIL Commander General Erskine, and UNIFIL senior officers and political advisers.

It has been learned that the discussions at the meeting centered on the preparation of the necessary plans for fixing a timetable to impose Lebanese authority in the south during the 3-month period stipulated in a paragraph 5 of the recent UN resolution. It has also been learned that another meeting will be held between the UNIFIL command and the Lebanese Interior Ministry to adopt more measures to bolster the government's administrative, developmental and humanitarian presence in the southern area.

BEIRUT RADIO: ARMED MEN KIDNAP 17 PERSONS

NC311221 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1157 GMT 31 Jan 79 NC

[Statement issued by the Information Department of the Army Command]

[Text] On the night of 30-31 January, armed men set up a barricade for a few minutes near the crossroads of Al-Hulwah town on the international highway between Jubayl and Al-Batrun. They kidnaped 17 pedestrians and took them in the direction of the mountains.

An army unit in the area immediately intervened, pursued the armed men and was able to surround them in a mountainous area. The army unit still has the armed men surrounded. Our forces have so far refrained from attacking the kidnapers out of concern for the safety of the hostages.

INA Report

JN311127 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1108 GMT 31 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 31 January--The rightwing militia yesterday kidnaped 18 persons, including the brother of the director general of the Lebanese Internal Security Forces, and took them to an unknown destination. The rightwing militia had set up roadblocks in Al-Hilwah and Al-'Uqayban areas between 'Amshit, Juniyah and Tabarjah north of Beirut and was able to kidnap these young people whose age ranges from 20 to 22 years.

TWO ARAB DETERRENT FORCES SOLDIERS KILLED 30 JAN

NC301145 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Jan 79 NC

[30 January communique issued by the Arab Deterrent Forces Command]

[Text] At 1000 today a Landrover vehicle belonging to the UAE battalion assigned to the Arab Deterrent Forces was being moved from its area of responsibility in Al-Biqa' to Beirut. The driver of the Landrover lost his way and continued moving from the Al-Hazimiyah traffic circle toward Furn ash-Shubbak. After passing the railroad crossing, the Landrover came under fire from 'Ayn ar-Rummanah. Two soldiers were martyred and three others were wounded. All have been taken to the Hotel Dieu Hospital. Orders were given to close down the Al-Hazimiyah-Furn ash-Shubbak road until a comprehensive solution is reached regarding the area.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS ON SHOOTING IN BEIRUT

NC301319 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 30 Jan 79 NC

[Text] The southern suburb and the commercial center and Al-Burj area in the heart of the capital have been subjected to intermittent shooting since this morning.

It has been reported from the north that Yahya Barudi has been found dead in Tripoli. The circumstances surrounding his death are ambiguous. Armed men in Al-Hiri town blew up the house of Layla al-Hilu this morning. The explosion destroyed most of the house.

In the capital a group embracing all Palestinian organizations has been formed. The task of this group is to search for suspect foreigners and follow up their movements in order to prevent more assassination operations similar to the assassination of Palestinian leader Abu Hasan Salamah. It has been reported in this regard that four persons, two of whom are British citizens, are being detained at Sabra Camp. It has also been reported that the British ambassador has submitted a protest to the foreign minister.

SYRIAN-IRAQI POLITICAL COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT

JN301822 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1735 GMT 30 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 30 January--A declaration on the meetings of the Iraqi-Syrian Joint Higher Political Committee was issued today in Damascus and Baghdad. The text of the statement is as follows:

The Higher Political Committee stemming from the Charter for Joint National Action held its second session of meetings in Damascus 28-30 January 1979. The Syrian side was headed by President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and the Iraqi side was headed by Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council in the Republic of Iraq.

The meetings of the committee were characterized by a high spirit of pan-Arab responsibility, warm fraternal relations and deep appreciation for the current stage of modern Arab history. The following took place during these meetings:

1. The committee reviewed and discussed the work of the various committees and adopted resolutions endorsing the resolutions and the recommendations of the committees. The committee gave new directives so that the committees will proceed toward consolidating and entrenching the unionist action in the various fields. The committee evaluated the committees' work, which was distinguished by serious activity. The committee considered that what has been achieved during the 3 months between signing the National Action Charter on 26 October 1978 and the committee's meeting in Damascus affirms the accomplishment of the tasks defined by the National Action Charter.

2. Accordingly, and after reviewing the development of relations between the two countries and the formation of sound bases on which to pass to a better qualitative relationship between them, the committee studied the formulas of action during the forthcoming stage to set up constitutional unity between the two countries as well as the unity of the party. Agreement was reached to hold a meeting soon in Baghdad to approve the constitutional formula for the two countries' unity and the accomplishment of party unity.

Announcing this, the higher committee affirms to the Arab nation and its masses that the two countries' leaderships have taken long strides along the road of unionist action out of their belief that Arab unity must always remain the pan-Arab objective that is above all other aims and that it constitutes the stronghold which protects the nation and restores to the Arabs their rights. This unity also constitutes the decisive element in the Arab-Zionist struggle.

3. Proceeding from the fact that Syria and Iraq constitute one arena, each one constituting a strategic depth for the other; and in light of the special relations which were established between the two countries and their unionist trends, which, from a practical and political aspect, have made their internal and foreign security and defense one and linked; the two leaderships decided to adopt measures to confront any form of threat to the internal and foreign security of the two countries. Instructions have been given to the competent establishments to implement this decision.

4. The committee reviewed the Arab situation and developments in the Arab-Zionist conflict over the past 3 months. Decision was reached on the importance of continued action to strengthen Arab solidarity in accordance with the pan-Arab bases which were specified at the Ninth Arab Summit Conference which was held in Baghdad in order to bolster the Arab nation's capabilities in confronting the Zionist enemy.

The Higher Political Committee affirmed the pan-Arab stand on the policy of plotting and treason into which the ruling regime in Egypt has been dragged. It stressed the necessity of continuing the struggle with all means against this policy since it constitutes a major link in the Zionist and imperialist machinations against the Arab nation in general and the Palestinian issue in particular.

5. The Higher Political Committee reviewed the international situation and developments, particularly those which affect the Arab homeland and nation, and how to confront these developments in the international arena. It issued the necessary directives to the competent establishments in the two countries.

The Higher Political Committee affirms to the Arab nation that it will firmly forge ahead to bring about the pan-Arab objectives of the two countries in building the state of unity, restoring the unity of the party, and erecting the wall which will protect the Arab nation, serve the interests of all its sons, fulfill its aspirations, realize its principles, and form the solid basis for its struggle for unity, freedom and socialism.

IRAQ'S SADDAM HUSAYN MEETS WITH AL-ASAD

JN301124 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and Iraqi Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn held a meeting at the presidential palace this morning to continue the talks they began yesterday.

Saddam Husayn Leaves

JN301628 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, left Damascus for Baghdad at 1700 today following a 3-day visit to Syria, during which he headed the Iraqi side to the meetings of the Higher Political Committee. President Hafiz al-Asad was at the head of those who saw him off at the airport. He was also seen off by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Fahmi al-Yusufi, deputy prime minister for services affairs; the ministers; Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi; and the Iraqi ambassador in Damascus.

President Hafiz al-Asad's and Saddam Husayn's motorcade arrived at the airport at 1640. Upon his arrival Saddam Husayn shook hands with his well-wishers. President Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn proceeded to the dais where the Syrian and Iraqi national anthems were played. President Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn then reviewed the guard of honor. At the plane's ramp, President Hafiz al-Asad embraced Saddam Husayn, who boarded the plane for Baghdad.

The members of the Iraqi side to the meetings of the Higher Political Committee left aboard the same plane.

INFORMATION MINISTER RECEIVES IRAQI MINISTER

JN301336 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1225 GMT 30 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 30 January--Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, minister of information, this morning received Karim Shintaf, Iraqi minister of culture and arts.

The meeting was attended by Dr Najah al-'Attar, minister of culture, and Dr 'Adnan Darwish, director of the Heritage Department at the ministry. The two ministers reviewed the unity steps between the two fraternal countries and discussed cooperation in the fields of information and culture and viewed the achievements accomplished in those two fields.

BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL RECEIVES BISHOP CAPUCCI

JN28135(Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Jan 79 JN

[Text] This morning Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party, received militant Bishop Hilarion Capucci. Comrade al-Ahmar warmly received the bishop in the name of the party leadership, which deeply appreciates his role in confronting Zionism and its takeover of the occupied territories and in facing the terror and oppression of the Zionist army of occupation.

Mr al-Ahmar said: We are proud of you as a fighter, as a citizen and as a good son of your country, Syria. You help protect the cause and sacrifice to it.

The bishop expressed his utmost pleasure and happiness at staying among his people, in his own country. He wished Syria, under President Hafiz al-Asad, further progress and prosperity. He expressed his resolve to remain faithful to his country and to fight for the nation's cause. He said that he will continue the struggle until victory is achieved over the Zionist aggressors and until the Arabs' national rights in Palestine are restored.

TISHRIN COMMENTS ON SYRIAN-IRAQI UNITY

JN311003 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 31 Jan 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] The declaration issued by the Syrian-Iraqi Higher Political Committee is the topic of today's editorial comment. Commenting under the headline "unity and solidarity," TISHRIN says: The achievement of unity between Syria and Iraq in the current Middle Eastern developments is as significant and effective on the Arab and international levels as the incidents in Iran. This unity will not only change the balance of power in the Middle East but also in the entire world against the interests of imperialism and racism.

Unity between Syria and Iraq is a vital national and pan-Arab necessity for both fraternal countries. At the same time, this unity is in the interest of all those Arab countries which are threatened by Zionist expansionist designs and imperialist attempts to control Arab resources and impose foreign will on the national and pan-Arab will.

This unity will build the wall which will protect all Arabs from the dangers of aggression and will provide them with the means to defend their rights, dignity and future. Unity between Syria and Iraq is not a maneuver, a tactic or a temporary arrangement. It is also above being a bloc or an alliance against any Arab side.

This unity is in the interest of all the Arab countries. It creates the right foundation for a real and effective Arab solidarity which is against the imperialist-Zionist enemy and for defending Arab rights and interests and preserving Arab dignity and the Arab future. Arab unity cannot possibly be against Arab solidarity. On the contrary, the unity of two more Arab countries increases the need for and the efficacy of Arab solidarity so long as this unity is not, and cannot be, directed against the Arabs and their interests.

ALGERIA

CREATION OF PREMIERSHIP, VICE PRESIDENCY APPROVED

LD301956 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Congress of the FLN has approved a draft resolution regarding the amendment of certain provisions of the constitution. The resolution recommends that a prime minister be designated and defines this function. It also recommends the designation of a [word indistinct] of vice president of the republic.

The congress also unamiously adopted the organic draft resolution which recommends the holding of an Extraordinary Congress of the FLN to prepare the next 4-year plan.

FLN CONGRESS HEARS REPORT ON ROLE OF PARTY

LD302250 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The work of the fourth and final day of the Fourth FLN Party Congress began at 1645 today with a general session. At the beginning of the session the participants listened to the reporter of the committee on the party's basic laws. He read out the draft document prepared by the committee on this matter. The draft document consists of several chapters and sections which precisely define the status and role of the party and its relations with the mass organizations.

The draft document reaffirms at the beginning that the National Charter is the ideological document and the party's reference point. In light of this, it projects the role, rights and duties of the struggler and the conditions for his admission to the party. [sentence indistinct] The draft document defines the structures of the party organization and its bodies. They are the cell, at the level of a town's quarter or a village; the division at the level of a municipality; the federation at the level of a province; in addition to the Central Committee and the Political Bureau and the Congress, which is considered the highest body. All these structures are governed by the principle of democratic centralism.

After the presentation of the draft basic law of the party to the Congress, it was unamiously approved by the participants. The same reporter read out the draft organization statute, which was also unamiously approved by the participants. It affirms the party's tasks in the provisions concerning the defense of the revolution, protecting its gains and entrenching the great transformations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields. The statute recommends a provision for the necessary conditions in which to hold an extraordinary congress of the party to study the national plan in accordance with the way the late Houari Boumediene would have liked it to be.

The statute renews the call of the late president to enlist in the party's ranks and to work and struggle so that Algeria can take its place among the advanced nations.

After approving these documents the chairman of the Congress presented a program of the visit which the participants will make tomorrow to the tomb of the late president.

The Congress' bureau announced that it had received two telegrams from the progressive federation of Upper Volta and the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party. They were cables of support, solidarity and sympathy with the Congress.

The session was adjourned for a short while, after which it continued listening to the draft resolutions. The reporters of the subcommittees are continuing to present the draft resolutions of the committees.

Draft Resolutions Approved

LD310048 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The work of the Fourth FLN Congress will be resumed in the morning at the 19 June Hall in the Olympic quarter to elect the party's Central Committee and designate the nominee for the presidency.

The seventh session of the Congress was adjourned at 2140 after approving the draft resolutions presented by the subcommittees on information, education, training, culture, foreign policy, and social and economic policy.

The Congress affirmed in its foreign policy resolution its effective solidarity with the people of the Western Sahara and the vanguard of the popular front, and its support for their just struggle until the Saharan people can exercise their right to self-determination and achieve their legitimate rights to national sovereignty and the liberation of their homeland. The Congress affirmed that a just and lasting settlement of this issue will open the way to restoring and expanding relations between the countries of the area. The Congress also called for a speeding up of the realization of the liberation of Maghreb. The Congress also appealed to the Moroccan people and its progressive forces to realize the gravity of reactionary actions aimed at dividing the peoples of the Arab Maghreb and to mobilize their energies to build the Maghreb of the peoples on the basis of the popular will.

After denouncing the provocations of the Rabat regime against the Algerian revolution, the resolution of the Congress affirmed Algeria's resolve to strengthen the relations of fraternity and friendship with the neighboring nations for the sake of a cooperation which will benefit the area.

Concerning the struggle of the Palestinian people, the Congress expressed its deep concern at the increase in conspiracies, which seek to liquidate the sacred struggle of the Palestinian people, by imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction in the East, and in the Maghreb of the Arab homeland. The Congress also denounced the Camp David agreements, and it saluted the resolutions of the conferences of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation in Tripoli, Algiers and Damascus. The resolution also affirmed its support for the struggle of the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa against racist regimes. It condemned the aggressions against the frontline states. The Congress called for a continuation of the policy aimed at making the Mediterranean a sea of peace and at strengthening the nonalined movement.

In the foreign policy resolution, the Congress expressed Algeria's intention to continue its support for the liberation movements and its effective solidarity with the forces which oppose colonialism, imperialism, Zionism and racial discrimination.

The Congress, on the fourth day of its work, also approved the basic law of the party. Among the most important formulas approved were the following:

--The Cell, Quarter and Federation Committee, the Central Committee and the Political Bureau;

--The Central Committee is the supreme body of the party among the participants and is responsible to the Congress. Its main tasks are to steer the general policy of the country and to implement the national charter and define the broad lines of development on the basis of the directives of the Congress. The Central Committee also debates the party's budget and prepares its internal statute and it elects the secretary general of the party, who is to be confirmed by the Congress. The Central Committee includes from 120 to 160 permanent members and 30 additional members, to be elected for a period of 5years;

--The Political Bureau embodies the executive body and it takes charge of the tasks of managing the activity of the party and following up the implementation of the resolutions of the Central Committee, studying national issues and guidance. The number of the Political Bureau's members will be from 17 to 21, to be elected by the Central Committee for a period of 5 years. The basic statute stipulates that the secretary general of the party is the candidate for the presidency of the republic.

LIBYA

ECEVIT ENDS VISIT; COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD301732 Tripoli JANA in English 1442 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, January 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--An agreement was signed for the promotion of cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Turkey in the economic, scientific and technical fields and in joint investments.

A protocol has been also signed to follow up the implementation of previous cooperation agreements within the works of the Libyan Arab-Turkish joint committee on bilateral cooperation. The agreement and the protocol were signed at the end of the visit paid by Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit to the Jamahiriyah.

Ecevit, Jallud Discuss Visit

LD302248 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit has emphasized that his visit to the Jamahiriyah and the talks he conducted during the visit have yielded very good results that will deepen the historic bonds of fraternity between the Libyan Arab and Turkish peoples. In a statement to the press prior his departure from Tripoli, the Turkish prime minister said his meeting with the great thinker, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, is a historic meeting. He also said that the Arab Libyan-Turkish cooperation agreements signed during this visit, which cover all economic and social spheres, have established a wide and firm foundation in the structure of the historic, fraternal relations between the Arab Libyan and Turkish peoples.

Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud stressed in turn that the Jamahiriyah does not view the relations between both peoples as being ordinary, but as eternal relations that ought to be studied in depth. It is in this spirit that we were able to achieve progressive results in the interests of both peoples and to lay down a framework for cooperation that befits these eternal relations.

Staff Major Jallud said that the Jamahiriyah is pleased with the results reached. We are confident that everyone will implement everything that has been agreed upon and that we have no choice but to cooperate.

This is because cooperation is the yardstick of our freedom and independence, and the duty of Islamic fraternity makes it incumbent upon us to stand by our brothers in Turkey to resist any outside pressures.

He said: We consider the need for the Turkish Muslim people to overcome their problems, particularly economic ones, as a duty dictated by the Islamic fraternity. He also noted that the need for Turkey to emerge from these problems strong is in our interest and that of Turkey and the Islamic world. He said: We stand by Turkey to prevent any economic pressures on it because we have found in the Turkish People's Party and Mr Ecevit a spirit of independence and concern for Islam that is in conformity with the philosophy of our Islamic faith and the Third World theory we advocate.

He added in his statement: We, from the position of Islamic fraternity, are committed and shall work to help our brothers in Turkey solve their problems because we consider this issue our issue.

Staff Major Jallud said the Turkish people are strong in their material potential, faith and history; it is our responsibility to make the Turkish people capable of using their creative potential in building themselves.

Speaking about relations between the Jamahiriyah and Turkey, Staff Major Jallud emphasized that we are reassured more about the development of these relations, pointing out that this is the responsibility of both peoples. Moreover, this visit was an opportunity to assert Islamic fraternity and Arab-Turkish fraternity and to underline the need for joint action to strengthen the Islamic and developing worlds and project them as a political and military force.

Staff Major Jallud pointed out that this visit made it possible to lay down everything that is of interest to both peoples in agreements and documents. Staff Major Jallud said the Arab Libyan and the Turkish peoples shoulder the responsibility of implementing these agreements. This visit was also an opportunity to hold deep intellectual and political meetings between Bulent Ecevit and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, which helped to create a good climate for the development of relations.

Staff Major Jallud expressed his pleasure at Bulent Ecevit's visit to the Jamahiriyah and praised his effective role in the building of firm relations between both peoples.

Joint Statement Issued

LD302347 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The following joint statement was issued today in Tripoli and Ankara:

In answer to the invitation extended by brother Staf Maj 'Abad as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, heading a senior delegation, paid an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah 26-29 January.

Bulent Ecevit received a warm reception, which expressed the fraternal relations linking the Libyan Arab and Turkish peoples. Col Mu'mmar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, received Bulent Ecevit. They exchanged views on bilateral relations, the means of strengthening them, the situation in the region and current international issues.

During his visit, Bulent Ecevit held official talks with Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud. The delegations of both countries took part in these talks, which dealt with bilateral relations and international issues of interest to the Arab and Islamic worlds.

In the sphere of bilateral relations both sides affirmed the fraternal and historic links joining their peoples, and expressed their satisfaction with the development of these relations. They agreed to adopt the necessary measures to realize further progress in the mutually beneficial development of these relations.

Both sides reviewed the achievements of bilateral cooperation in the economic and trade fields. They expressed their satisfaction at the positive steps taken in the past. They also agreed to adopt all measures to insure an increased volume of trade during 1979 and the coming years, following the positive steps of 1978.

Both sides stressed the importance of bilateral industrial cooperation. They took measures for quick development in light of the initiatives taken in this field. Both sides agreed to promote cooperation in planning, preparation of projects, engineering, services and construction contracts. They also expressed the particular importance both countries give to cooperation with the Third World.

At the end of the talks, both sides signed a cooperation agreement, which is aimed at creating the widest possible scope for bilateral relations in all fields and at preparing programs for joint projects in agriculture, industry, technical and scientific cooperation, communications, manpower and infrastructure projects.

The Libyan side expressed its readiness to contribute to the efforts of the Turkish Republic to overcome its current economic problems.

Both sides stressed the extreme importance of the Islamic fraternity and Arab-Turkish fraternity. They expressed their belief that Islamic solidarity and overall cooperation are clear indicators of the realization of Islamic unity in the world as a contribution to achieving the peace and prosperity for humanity. In the Islamic sphere, both sides affirmed their support of and adherence to the resolutions of the Islamic Congress on the cause of the Muslims in the Philippines, on Muslim minorities and on all other Islamic issues.

Both sides discussed with great interest the explosive situation in the Middle East resulting from the challenge facing the Arab world. They expressed their support for the Palestinian people in their effort to obtain their full rights. They also stressed the need for withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, a move that will help to reach an overall, lasting and just solution in the region. Both sides also stressed that any solution not taking into account all the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, including their right to establish their national state, will not lead to a lasting peace in the region. They once again stressed that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinians. In this connection, Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud expressed his satisfaction with the progress in the PLO's arragements to open an office in Turkey.

Both sides declared their strong opposition to any measure likely to alter the Arab-Islamic character of the holy city of Jerusalem.

The Turkish prime minister explained the recent developments connected with the Cyprus problem. Both sides stressed the need to expedite negotiations between the Turkish and Greek communities in Cyprus as equals on the basis of the Denktash-Makarios agreement of 12 February 1977. They also agreed on the need to stop the attempts to impose an economic ban and sanctions against the Turkish community in connection with contacts and travel, so there might be a favorable atmosphere in which to advance the effort to bring about a nonalined, sovereign federal republic for both communities and regions.

Both sides discussed the situation in Africa and expressed their support for the African liberation movements in their struggle against racism. They strongly condemned foreign interference in the affairs of the African Continent, and are confident in the ability of the African peoples and the OAU to find the correct solutions to the problems.

Both sides expressed their total support of the United Nations and the principles of its charter, reaffirming the importance of the reformation of the representation system at the United Nations and declaring their firm desire to work for the development of their relations with the developing countries, which are facing the same economic and social problems. They also pointed to the need to strengthen their solidarity with these countries.

Both sides expressed the need to find a new world economic system to bring about equality (?in) economic relations between developing and economically advanced countries. They declared their support for all the efforts to close the gap between the two groups. In this connection, they expressed their conviction that the North-South dialog must continue and receive a new impetus within the United Nations, noting that world economic cooperation founded on equality and mutual interest would contribute to the development and social progress of humanity. Both sides stressed the legitimate right of all peoples to tighten their control over their natural resources.

During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of understanding and in the spirit of Islamic fraternity, the Turkish prime minister expressed his profound admiration of the great achievements of the Great 1 September Revolution aimed at providing prosperity and the establishment of social justice in the Jamahiriyah.

At the end of the visit, the Turkish prime minister expressed his profound appreciation for the extensive welcome and kind hospitality that he and the accompanying delegation received during their stay in the Jamahiriyah.

Bulent Ecevit extended an official invitation to his brother Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, to pay a visit to the Republic of Turkey. The invitation was accepted. The date will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Tripoli, 30 Safar 1399 ah; corresponding to 29 January 1979.

ISMA'IL-IED PDRY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

ID271646 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Jan 79 ID

[Excerpts] Tripoli--'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, president of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council in the Democratic Republic of Yemen, arrived in Tripoli at 1600 this afternoon on a few days' visit to the Jamahiriyah.

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il is being accompanied by an official delegation that includes Muhammad Salih Muti, member of the Politburo and foreign minister; 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Central Committee and minister of industry and petroleum; Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the Central Committee and minister of information; Lt Col Ahmad Salim, member of the Central Committee and deputy chief of staff of the armed forces; and also deputy ministers of education, planning, health, and the director of the president's office.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Isma'il

LD272019 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Jan, JANA--Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution, received brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the Presidium of the Higher People's Council of the PDRY, who arrived in Tripoli today. The meeting took place in the presence of Muhammad Salih Muti, member of the Politburo and PDRY foreign minister.

Jallud Meets Isma'il

LD291618 Tripoli JANA in English 1504 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, January 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--A meeting was held last night between Staff-Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the Supreme Presidential Council of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic.

The meeting was attended by foreign secretary, Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, and Muhammad Salim Muti, the Yemeni minister for foreign affairs.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI DISCUSSES ARAB, AFRICAN PROBLEMS

LD301451 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 26 Jan 79 pp 20-23 LD

[Interview granted by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri to Nash'at at-Taghlabi in Khartoum--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] You have called for an Arab League Council meeting to discuss the increase in oil prices. Has the recent increase affected Sudan to the extent that it warrants your call for an Arab League Council meeting?

[Answer] Sudan can solve many of its own problems, but our call for the meeting was in accordance with the general Arab interest. If OPEC, which is an international organization, is going to meet to take decisions affecting the world economy, then it is the Arab OPEC member states and not I who should call for an Arab League Council meeting to lay down the future policy vis-a-vis OPEC's policy. We do the same thing at the United Nations: as Arabs we meet before the organization's meeting in order to coordinate our stands. If we do this even when the matter concerns filling UN posts, then why should we not do the same when the matter concerns economic problems which the Arab world will face as a result of increasing oil prices, such as the drop in revenues and the increase in commodity prices? I am sure that our problems are equal to or even maybe less than the problems of the oil-producing countries, because we realize that the oil countries are suffering from problems of inflation. We do have inflation, but it is not as serious as it is in the oil countries.

There is a great and serious inflation which might lead to problems similar to those in Lebanon. Therefore, it would be better if we met to cooperate, each within his capabilities, to remove the causes of such problems. There is no doubt that our meeting will have positive results, whether with regard to investments, to increasing projects in the Arab world or to anything to this effect. There are some who believe that the call for an Arab League Council meeting stems from the desire to obtain aid. In fact, a Kuwaiti paper hinted that Sudan is obtaining aid. But the fact is that the objective of the call is quite different. There is a new problem facing the Arab world and we must agree on dealing with it. The purpose of the call is to help the oil-producing countries more than helping those affected by the price increase. I would like to ask here: Is not the number of foreign workers in Kuwait larger than the number of Kuwaiti citizens? Do not these, because of inflation and other problems, threaten Kuwait's security? Is this not a major problem and more serious than the problem of oil prices for the developing countries?

[Question] Do you believe that the Arab Council can meet in view of the present strong differences among the Arab countries?

[Answer] I believe it is possible. Whoever does not want to come to the meeting is free to stay away. The league is functioning and legally still exists. Evidence of this is the fact that Arab meetings are still held under the aegis of the Arab League, such as the Arab lawyers, the Arab engineers, the Arab doctors and a whole list of other meetings. They all meet under the Arab League umbrella. Therefore, what is the difference between such meetings and the Arab League Council meeting, particularly since so far I have not heard that a single Arab country has withdrawn its representative?

[Question] It was observed that Sudan's attitude toward the Camp David agreement was made public in bits and pieces, while certain newspapers described Sudan's attitude in the official statement as "balanced." Is it possible to clarify Sudan's attitude toward Camp David, the Egyptian-Israeli talks and the results expected from them?

[Answer] I can sum up the situation briefly: Sudan supports the peace movement in the Middle East. I need not here specify the venues of such a movement, be it Camp David or elsewhere, for such a movement is in accordance with our principles and with the Rabat and Algiers summit resolutions. This is because the Arabs are acting on two fronts, the peace front and the war front. Another factor involved is that Egypt is making a positive move. We have never seen Egypt moving in defeat. Rather it has moved from a position of strength, and after it has regained for the Arabs their dignity. It has moved at a time when the whole world looked upon the Arabs as warmongers. In a brief time it has been able to swing public opinion in the Arabs' favor. It has convinced the world that the Arabs indeed desire peace. It has also created a faction of the population in Israel that wants peace. At Camp David it was able to win over Israel's primary supporter, namely the United States.

[Question] It has been said that Israel is trying to reestablish its relations with the Arab countries and that in this regard it is being helped first by Arab differences and second by the inadequate Arab aid to Africa, as well as by the divided stance of the African countries themselves on Arab problems. What is your evaluation of what is being said in this regard, on the basis of your being chairman of the OAU Council?

[Answer] I believe that anything said regarding the attitude of the African countries being in the interest of or otherwise serving the Arab countries is only to be expected because the Arab world is not serious in its relationship with the African countries. I believe that such a relationship is a matter of destiny, whereas the Arab world considers it a matter of expediency for the achievement of political gains in the interest of the Arabs only. This is the big mistake we are making. Therefore we must expect anything or any surprise in Africa. Had it not been for certain bilateral policies, the situation between Africa and the Arab world would have been quite different from what it is now. This is because we deal with Africa the same way we deal with one another, which is the most serious thing. We as Arabs might tolerate one another's methods--the methods we know and practice--but the Africans are not used to them.

[Question] Following the recent developments in Ethiopia, and in light of Arab as well as Marxist abandonment of the Eritrean revolution, and following Somalia's isolation from the confrontation line with Ethiopia and the establishment of forward Soviet bases in South Yemen, is it still possible to talk in practical terms about the security of the Red Sea, which was one day intended to become an "Arab lake"?

[Answer] I have advocated security for the Red Sea not in the sense of building bases and fortifications in the countries overlooking it--that is, Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and the two Yemens. I have only advocated that we keep our distance from the major powers and not bring those powers into our countries in order that they might build bases to control this area and occupy those parts overlooking the entrances to the Red Sea. This was my objective, but unfortunately some of the African and Arab countries, particularly Ethiopia and South Yemen, have done quite the opposite. The two countries have cooperated with a major power and the outcome has been the establishment of bases, garrisons and control positions. As a result, this major power has gained control of the Red Sea, although so far it has not interfered in the policies of the littoral countries. This, however, does not mean that it will not do so in the future. Therefore the call for Red Sea security must now be a call for the removal of such bases. As long as those bases exist there will be no security in the Red Sea. We as small countries cannot remove these bases, but the countries that offered those bases can take back what they have given.

[Question] Is it true that in pursuit of Eritrean rebels Ethiopian forces occupied parts of Sudanese territory?

[Answer] This is not true. The Ethiopian forces occupied no land but they did enter Sudanese territory. However, they withdrew within 24 hours after we drew their attention to this. Such a mistake could occur between any two neighboring countries, the reason being that there are no clear borders between us and Ethiopia, and the terrain is similar.

[Question] A meeting between you and Colonel Mengistu was scheduled. Has the idea been dropped?

[Answer] The idea is still there but no date has yet been fixed. We might meet under the auspices of the OAU.

[Question] Is it true that the discovery of oil on the borders of the southern region has rekindled certain sensitivities and revived certain disputes from the past?

[Answer] This is true. Certain politicians who have lost their jobs in the provincial government as a result of the elections have resorted to falsehoods in order to create disturbances. Some primary and secondary school students were influenced and staged demonstrations for a few days. But the students soon discovered the truth and automatically stopped such demonstrations. Even those who incited the disturbances were sorry for their actions.

RIYADH: NUMAYRI SAYS ARABS WILL TRIUMPH

LD301210 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri stressed that there will be no peace in the Middle East without the establishment of a state for the Palestinians. He said: Peace in the region will solve many of the problems created by the Soviets, who, he said, do not want Israel's defeat. This came in a private interview with the Sudanese president published today by AL-MADINAH. He explained that the Arab world has four main elements which will help it to triumph decisively in the next 10 years. These elements are the Arab-Islamic civilization, the geographical location, the economic and financial position of the Arab countries and the population position in comparison with the number of Jews in occupied Palestine.

SUDAN CONTINUES UGANDA-TANZANIA MEDIATION BID

LD310000 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD/EA

[Text] Dr Francis Deng, minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, received the Ugandan ambassador in Khartoum at 1000 today.

SUNA reports that the meeting covered the efforts to solve the dispute between Uganda and Tanzania and the role of the OAU in this regard.

SUDANESE PEACE-KEEPING TROOPS RETURNING FROM BEIRUT

LD301552 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD/EA

[Summary] The SUDAN NEWS AGENCY reports that the Sudanese contingent of the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon will be returning to Sudan in the first week of February. Last week Sudan notified the Arab League that it would be bringing its troops home at the end of their tour of duty.

HEALTH MINISTER RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR

JN301048 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 30 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 30 January--Health Minister Khalid Hasan 'Abbas received the DPRK ambassador in Khartoum today. They reviewed bilateral relations and cooperation in the health field and means of strengthening it in the two peoples' interest.

Further Report

JN301049 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 0132 GMT 30 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 30 January--'Abdallah al-Hasan, secretary general of the National Council for Friendship, Solidarity and Peace, today received the DPRK ambassador in Khartoum, who explained the latest developments of the Korean situation and his country's proposals on reunifying Korea.

LIKUD EXECUTIVE WANTS BEGIN TO DEAL WITH INTERNAL STRIFE

TA301842 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 30 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The Likud executive has decided to ask the prime minister to deal with the conflicts among the Likud representatives in the Cabinet, in the Knesset and in other institutions. MK Hilel Seidel raised this issue, saying that almost all Likud representatives run daily to the communications media to slander each other. Seidel says it is useless to continue the discussions in the Likud institutions if the atmosphere remains the same.

MODA'I: RESPONDS TO EHRLICH WARNING ON LIKUD SPLIT

TA310630 Jerusalem POST in English 31 Jan 79 p 1 TA

[By POST political reporter Sarah Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv--"If Simha Ehrlich wants a separate list-- he will literally have to run alone--entirely on his own," Energy Minister Yizhaq Moda'i, who is the finance minister's chief rival within the Liberal Party, told the Jerusalem POST last night.

Moda'i was reacting to Ehrlich's statement on Sunday that should Prime Minister Menahem Begin not reconsider his plans to retire at the close of his current term of office--and should the union with Herut entail constant squabbles--it would be best for the liberals to prepare themselves to run without their Herut partners next time.

Moda'i told the POST that "Ehrlich speaks for himself only. It might be a system to say things and imply that the party stands behind them, but the idea of breaking the ties with Herut enjoys no support whatever in the Liberal Party." Moda'i said that "there had been no decision or even talk of such a possibility in the Liberal Party."

He expressed the hope that "Ehrlich does not entertain any notions of being Begin's heir should he retire. Try as I may, I cannot find any other reason for Ehrlich to say what he did. There is certainly no Liberal Party interest served by this talk."

The only purpose all this achieves, Moda'i argued, "is the encouragement of quarrels and disagreements where they do not actually exist. The situation within the Likud today is really far better than people suppose. It would be utter madness to split a political entity where there is general agreement on defense, foreign policy and even economics--though not necessarily regarding Ehrlich's policies."

The only liberal pat on the back which Ehrlich has received since he raised the possibility of a split with Herut came from his ally, Industry, Trade and Tourism Minister Gid'on Pat.

"The sad fact of the matter is that without Begin, the Likud's continued existence is in considerable doubt," Pat told the POST yesterday. "To some extent Ehrlich said what he did in the hope of impressing upon the prime minister the need to put aside ideas of retiring."

But Pat warned that should Begin step down, "and should the erosion in relations between the Liberal Party and an unrully and irresponsible segment of Herut not be checked, the liberals will certainly cease to be the good guys of the Likud, who repeatedly get the short end of the stick."

BEGIN'S ARAB AFFAIRS ADVISER SHARON RESIGNS

TA301339 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 30 Jan 79 TA

[Text] And now the news that the prime minister's adviser on Arab affairs, Dr Moshe Sharon, has resigned. Sharon had been adviser for just 18 months and when he left the prime minister's office this morning, Reporter Alan Ben-'Ami asked him why he was resigning.

[begin recording] [Sharon] There is no need for an office which is called adviser for Arab affairs. Something else should be established, not an obsolete thing like an adviser for Arab affairs. Something more with status, more with budget, more with power of getting the different administrative forces in this state to work in coordination. This I could not do. I was an adviser, but as an adviser I had no legal status whatsoever and it was extremely difficult to get my plan, which I prepared for a whole year, for the government, to work.

[Question] Specifically, what did you have in mind?

[Answer] Well, I thought that the government should decide on a minister, one of its ministers, who would deal specifically with the problem of the Arabs in Israel. He will be heading a committee of ministers whose offices have got any connection with the Arab sector in Israel. This will be the level that decides, and under the minister will be a general manager who would be heading a committee of general managers to take the decisions of the ministers and translate it into action in the field.

If there are needs concerning schools that should be built, classes that should be added, these things should be done by the state--and by now we have got over 2,000 rooms which are needed in the Arab sector. This should be immediately get into the attention of the state. [sentence as heard] I would like to see that the Arab sector will have the same percentage of children learning in vocational training like in the Jewish sector, 52 percent I want to see and not 11.2 percent as we have got today.

I suggested that Jewish intense [as heard] industry would be brought into the Arab sector, in order to show the Arab that industrialization is possible. As Jews, we have got to look--this is a part of our heritage--we have got to look after the Arabs. We have got to look after the Arabs, but we have got to ask them, on the other hand, to be loyal to the state. I mean, these two things should go together. They should be loyal to the state and we should give them the optimum in order to carry on their life in every field possible.

[Question] This week six Arab students from the Hebrew University were served with restraining orders, after publishing a pamphlet which called, among other things, for the dissolution of the state of Israel, of the Zionist State of Israel. How do you feel about these restraining orders? There are students at the university, Arab and Jewish, who say that they shouldn't have been given; that the students, in fact, were only exercising freedom of speech, although their opinions may have been extreme.

[Answer] I think this is not a freedom of speech. We have got to remember that as it was said already by the high court one [Supreme Court] democracy should give every possibility for every person to talk what he wants to talk--unless he is using democracy in order to destroy it--and I think that these six Arab students have stepped over the red line, there is no question about that, and I want to tell you what I hear in the Arab sector and what I hear in private discussions with people, with people that are politicians--but they cannot talk very freely outside--what they say is that this was a punishment which they deserved. There is no question about that. [end recording]

YADIN EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN MINISTER KATZ

TA310701 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 31 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Professor Yadin says that he has complete confidence in his Democratic Movement colleague Minister Yisra'el Katz. In an interview with our correspondent Razi Barqay, Yadin said that if the Cabinet's policy is criticized in this sphere, the criticism should be directed at himself since he is the chairman of the Ministerial Committee on Social Betterment Affairs.

BEN-ME'IR COMMENTS ON PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

TA301453 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 30 Jan 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] I think that the next contacts will be held on the ministerial level, the director general of the prime minister's office, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, said today while he was reporting to members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee on the political talks with the U.S. Ambassador Alfred Atherton. Here is our Knesset correspondent Razi Barqay on the debate in the committee.

[Barqay] The debate was short. Dr Ben-Elisar reported on the agreement achieved with the United States and on the Egyptian refusal to join this agreement. The main achievement, the committee members said, is the unanimity achieved with the Americans regarding Israel's right to defend itself in the event of any Arab aggression. After he left the session, we asked the views of the member of the committee who is the chairman of the MAFDAL faction, Yehuda Ben-Me'ir. [begin recording]

[Ben-Me'ir] The reference here is to negotiations over several technical points, points which are per se most important, but which involve technical formulations, and the main points, such as the linkage and the issue of ambassadors and so on, were not dealt with.

[Question] But it dealt with Israel's right to defend itself against provocation, for example?

[Answer] Yes, yes, it dealt with points of Article VI, paragraph 5, the priority of this treaty and the issue that Egypt will not join in a war against us. I think that, in principle, the negotiations were held correctly. There were teams. The teams defined our correct and justified points and insisted on them and I think we are in a good position.

[Question] What about the future? Do you think that the only alternative is to hold a summit meeting?

[Answer] I do not think that we have to participate in a summit meeting at this moment. I would be very much opposed to our taking part in a summit conference because, it would mean putting ourselves in a position of two against one. [end recording]

[Barqay] The question now is where things are going and how the negotiations will be continued. The director general of the prime minister's office told those present: The next level is ministerial. However, he did not give his opinion on whether the reference was to a preparatory level alone, for the purpose of a tripartite summit conference, or whether the sides are for the moment trying to avoid confrontation between the three heads of state. That's all from the Knesset.

KOLLEK URGES ACTION AGAINST E. JERUSALEM ELECTRICITY COMPANY

TA310705 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Jerusalem's Mayor Teddy Kollek has urged the government not to renew the concession of the East Electricity Corporation when it runs out next year. Kollek was talking to residents of east Talpiyot who demonstrated outside his home last night to protest the repeated power cuts in their neighborhood. The blackout yesterday lasted 4 hours. There were also power cuts in other parts of east Jerusalem.

TZIPORI ASSESSES COST OF IDF REDEPLOYMENT

TA301518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 30 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The deputy defense minister reported today that transferring the IDF to the Negev and the necessary infrastructure work, including building airfields, road systems, electricity, water and communications networks, will cost approximately 90 billion Israeli pounds, of which approximately 50 billion pounds will be in foreign currency. All these activities will take place over 3 years.

Mordekhay Tzipori also said that the possibility of establishing a special authority to be in charge of this is being considered. He appeared before the Knesset Economics Committee, which discussed the issue of Negev planning and the IDF redeployment there.

Our correspondent Yosi Melman reports that the chairman of the committee, Gad Ya'aqobi, said that transferring the IDF to the Negev and the work connected with it will constitute the greatest enterprise in which Israel has engaged since it was established. These activities will leave their mark on the Negev and on the entire economy, but this chance may be missed if the project is not coordinated or planned in advance.

NEW NAHAL FOOTHOLD IN RAFAH APPROACHES BEING BUILT

TA302009 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Jan 79 TA

[Text] This evening a new Nahal foothold was established in Tall (Sultan) near Rafah. The Mabat [television news program] crew which arrived there was not permitted to remain in the area and take photos. Therefore, pictures were taken from a distance.

Our correspondent 'Ofer Taller, who talked with workers on the site, reports that many of them did not know what they were building. The speed of work on the new foothold increased today and a lot of mechanical equipment was employed in ground-breaking work. Water tanks, electricity generators, tents and several buildings have already been brought there.

Our correspondent on settlement affairs Yig'al Goren explains that the foothold in the Rafah area was established within the framework of the Cabinet's decision to set up three footholds: one in the Gaza Strip and another two in the Jordan Valley. The foothold in the Rafah region was intended to flesh out the Qatif settlement bloc, which is between Khan Yunus and Rafah. Two settlements already exist in the area and two others are being built.

GAZA STRIP REFUGEE CAMPS NOW RECEIVE ELECTRICITY

TA301558 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1500 GMT 30 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Jerusalem, 30 Jan--The electricity project in the refugee camp of (Al-Mu'azi), which consists of 1,000 families, was dedicated yesterday in a ceremony in which the commander of the Gaza Strip, Brig Gen Yosef Qastel, participated. This is the eighth and last refugee camp to receive an electricity network.

The military authorities total investment in the refugee camps has amounted to over 10 million Israeli pounds to date. The electricity supply to the Gaza Strip is taken from the Beersheba power station.

OLYMPICS COMMITTEE MODIFIES DECISION ON RELATIONS WITH S. AFRICA

TA301513 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 30 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The Israeli Olympics Committee has modified its decision regarding the links with South Africa and has adopted a decision acceptable to the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Education. The decision says that the Olympics Committee will refrain from making sports ties with South Africa. The decision and the position of the ministries were reported by the heads of the committee and the representatives of the ministries in the Knesset Education Committee. They all agreed that in the future the Olympics Committee will be scrupulous in advance coordination. A representative of the Foreign Ministry said that the previous decision, which had been made without coordination, had damaged the relations with South Africa. In the debate, MK Yosi Sarid said that Israel's sports relations with South Africa were based on bribery and they should be stopped. Sara Doron said that the previous decision to sever the links had been too hasty. We are an isolated nation, she said, and South Africa has proved itself to be a friend. The matter of the links with South Africa will be put forward today in the Knesset assembly.

IRAN EVENTS MAKING EGYPT TOUGHER IN PEACE TALKS

TA301300 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Jan 79 p 17 TA

[Shmu'el Segev commentary: "The Situation in Iran Raised Egyptian and Saudi Stock in the U.S."]

[Excerpt] For the first time in many months, a feeling of "urgency" has overtaken Jerusalem in the wake of the continuing freeze in the political negotiations between Israel and Egypt and even the actual signing of the agreement has been doubted. This feeling has been strengthened following the last mission of American roving Ambassador Alfred (Roy) Atherton to Jerusalem and Cairo. The fact that both Israel and Egypt rejected each other's positions increased the fears that peace might "slip between our fingers."

Following Atherton's mission Israel and Egypt announced their desire to continue the talks between them at a senior level. However, it is the United States which seems reluctant to speed up the process and prefers to wait and see how events turn out in Iran before reconsolidating its policy in the Middle East and before determining its positions regarding the Israeli-Arab dispute.

Indeed, Atherton's mission officially served as "proof" of the U.S. desire to continue the political momentum in our region. However, in actual fact, nobody in either Washington, Cairo or Jerusalem believed that the roving ambassador would succeed where his chief, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, had failed. The fact that the talks with Egypt are not expected to be resumed until the end of February also adds to the feeling that Washington prefers to wait for a while.

The American consideration is: Both Israel and Egypt have proved in the last months that they cannot solve their principal problems by themselves; maybe the events in Iran will persuade one of the sides to make its positions more flexible and to concede tomorrow things it insisted on yesterday....

It is particularly this consideration that creates the sense of "urgency" in Jerusalem. According to reports from various diplomatic sources and evaluations by the various administration agencies in Washington, Israel got the impression that the turmoil in Iran has further weakened its strategic position. Especially in the Pentagon, the trend has strengthened favoring the immediate military reinforcement of Saudi Arabia and Egypt as a substitute for the American bases lost in Iran. In spite of the public appeal of 170 retired and reserve U.S. generals to regard Israel as a "strategic asset," the U.S. administration prefers to act in the framework of the principles of its former policy of strengthening the oil-producing countries or the countries along the lines of supply. And so, after an interruption of a few months, U.S. military delegations again visit Egypt and Saudi Arabia in order to check their defense needs and to advance the dates of arms and military equipment deliveries.

The visit of U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown in the Middle East in mid-February also fits in with this policy. True, Brown will also visit Israel as an expression of the U.S. high and continuing commitment toward Israel's existence and security. However, the emphasis of the visit will this time be on Saudi Arabia and Egypt, with Cairo serving as the "axis" for U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf area, in the Horn of Africa and in central Africa.

This feeling of the strengthening of Egypt's strategic position has caused a stiffening in As-Sadat's positions regarding Israel. Official Israeli elements are disappointed by the fact that even in marginal and petty issues--which were discussed with Atherton over 12 days--Egypt has not shown any flexibility and the immediate result was: a further sharpening of the differences of opinion between the parties which will make the solution of the disputed issues even more difficult.

Israeli elements summing up the results of Atherton's mission and preparing for the next stage at the end of February, now openly admit that there is a possibility that the peace treaty with Egypt might not be signed. They explain that, up to the time of the shah's departure on "vacation" to Egypt and Morocco, As-Sadat appeared worried by his increasing isolation in the Arab world. And now, in the wake of the turmoil in Iran, As-Sadat has hardened his positions as a direct result of the strengthening in Egypt's strategic position. The Egyptian president probably assumes that global considerations will in the future force the United States to extract from Israel further territorial concessions in Judaea, Samaria and the Golan Heights.

In Jerusalem, there are two contradictory schools of thought because of these developments: the first one--to which the prime minister, the foreign minister and the defense minister subscribe--believes that every effort should be made in order to conclude the negotiations with Egypt, since every day that passes without a solution being reached increases the price that Israel will have to pay in the future. The second one--which includes many Cabinet ministers--is of the opinion that if peace is not expected anyway, then there is no justification for further Israeli concessions which will have no matching compensation.

BAKHTIAR CIRCULATES GOVERNMENT PROGRAM TO MAJLIS DEPUTIES

LD301150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The long-term program of Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar regarding the country's major and difficult problems such as education and training, housing, agriculture, industry and health and taxation affairs, the preparation of which was announced by the prime minister at the time he introduced his cabinet to the parliament, has been prepared and circulated among the Majlis deputies for their comments.

The program of Dr Bakhtiar's government underlines tax exemptions and includes a reduction in military expenditure as part of his program. The Bakhtiar government rejects the assembly industry and focuses particular attention on encouraging the private sector to engage in providing housing, so as to reduce the government's heavy burden in this sector. With regard to health care, too, it gives special priority to equitable distribution of medical care and medicine. More details of this program will be broadcast in subsequent bulletins.

AYATOLLAH TALEQANI DENOUNCES ATTACK ON SHAHR-E NOW DISTRICT

LD301130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] In a statement today His Great Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani strongly denounced the attack on the Shahr-e Now District, in which homes were set on fire, and described the action as a new plot against the people's humanitarian and Islamic liberation movement.

His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani pointed out in his statement: The inhabitants of this district are the victims of this corrupt society. They should be immune from any violation. They should be guided and directed with inspiration from the merciful school and humanitarian benevolence of Islam at suitable opportunities; and they should be cleansed by repentance and returned to society. The statement calls on all faithful brothers not to become a tool of such plots.

INA REPORTS U.S. MILITARY ADVISER WOUNDED 28 JAN

JN301510 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1405 GMT 30 Jan 79 JN

[Excerpt] Tehran, 30 January--An unidentified person opened fire on a U.S. military adviser in Tehran on Sunday. The U.S. official was wounded and transported to the hospital.

This was reported by the newspaper KAYHAN, which added that Lt Col Larry (Devish) was returning home when an unidentified person opened fire on him with a machinegun and disappeared.

MAJLIS COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE RECENT INCIDENTS

LD301834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] We learned today that three members of the Majlis' Investigation Committee have been appointed by the speaker of the National Consultative Assembly to investigate the incidents in Tehran last Friday and Saturday and to submit a report to the National Consultative Assembly on the reasons for and the perpetrators of these incidents. In a telephone conversation with our correspondent, Speaker of the National Consultative Assembly Dr Javad Sa'id confirmed this and expressed the hope that with the gracious homecoming of His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni, the situation would become calm.

BAKHTIAR MEETS WITH KERMANSHAH MAJLIS REPRESENTATIVES

LD311002 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Kermanshah representatives in the Majlis met with Dr Shahpur Bakhtiar, the prime minister, yesterday and explained issues relating to their constituencies. The prime minister immediately issued the necessary orders for the removal of the (?relevant) difficulties.

AIRPORTS OPEN TO 'ALL COMMERCIAL AIR TRAFFIC'

LD301726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The government made the following announcement tonight: The government hereby informs the public that all the country's international airports are open to all commercial air traffic as of today in accordance with international regulations.

AIR FRANCE PLANE AUTHORIZED TO LAND WITH KHOMEYNI

LD301723 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] I have just received a cable which I will read: The Iranian Government--so it comes from Tehran--today gave authorization for the Air France company airplane that is to bring Ayatollah Khomeyni to Iran to land.

DEMONSTRATIONS WELCOME NEWS OF KHOMEYNI'S RETURN

TA310857 Paris AFP in English 0851 GMT 31 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Tehran, 31 Jan (AFP)--The announcement in today's papers that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni will be back in Iran tomorrow (Thursday) was the signal for spontaneous demonstrations in the streets here. Front-page banner headlines proclaiming "Tomorrow at nine o'clock" said it all. Every Iranian knew that it referred to the return after 15 years in exile of the religious leader.

Within minutes, numerous processions were making their way through the streets. Women, wearing the traditional Muslim black veil, marched chanting "Khomeyni" and carrying bright red portraits of him. Men marched up from the poorer quarters, shouting "The shah has gone and Khomeyni is coming back." People left their offices and factories and even children joined the marchers.

In the background, the army stood and waited. Numerous troops remain in the capital, especially in the university quarter where the situation remains tense. Other soldiers have been stationed in Tehran's main avenues, apparently to maintain order.

Today's demonstrations appeared peaceful with no incidents reported by 1100 local, but the explosion of joy some observers expected was missing. So many announcements and denials have preceded the ayatollah's return that the people seemed to be reserving the real expression of joy until he actually stepped off the plane at Tehran Airport, observers said.

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Taleqani, one of Ayatollah Khomeyni's closest collaborators, condemned threats against Iran's Christian community, the French-language "JOURNAL DE TEHRAN" said today. Ayatollah Taleqani warned the Muslim population against falling in a trap set by those who wanted to create religious troubles in Iran, the paper said. Christians had reportedly told the ayatollah of death threats made after curfew over the past few days, it added.

TEHRAN REPORTS PREPARATIONS FOR KHOMEYNI 1 FEB RETURN

LD311122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tehran is awaiting the homecoming of His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni tomorrow. It was announced last night that the civil aviation agreed to the landing of the Air France charter aircraft which has been assigned for the travel of His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni and his companions at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport. AFP also reported last night that at Neauphle-le-Chateau, where His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni and his companions reside, there were movements indicating preparations for their departure.

The precise time of the arrival of His Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni in Tehran has not been announced yet. The reception committee for the welcome of His Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni has made extensive preparations for this occasion, but it emphasizes that on the wishes of his eminence and in accordance with Islamic principles, the welcome ceremonies will be performed with the utmost simplicity. Over 50,000 volunteers have been commissioned by the reception committee to take charge of maintaining order among the welcomers along the route from Mehrabad Airport to Behesht-e Zahra. Mehrabad Airport will be guarded by security officials, but order along the route will be the responsibility of his eminence the ayatollah's supporters.

According to a previous program, it is expected that His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni, after arriving in Tehran, will leave by car for Behesht-e Zahra. After making a speech there he is expected to return to Tehran, where he will stay for 2 or 3 days. At the end of this brief stay he will leave for the city of Qom, which will then become the place of his permanent residence.

So far we have received no report about any possible changes that may have taken place in this program. The precise time for the arrival of His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni and details of the welcome program will be broadcast after a definite announcement.

TEHRAN REPORTS ARMY UNITS MOVING THROUGH CITY

LD311128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] At about 1000 today, the passage of columns of army personnel carriers and military motorized units changed the feature of a number of streets in Tehran. Soldiers who were passing through the streets in trucks, armored vehicles and army tanks were chanting and waving their hands toward the crowds of people that were standing and watching along the streets and responded to their slogans.

An informed official of the Supreme Commander's Staff said that this movement of military units through Tehran's streets was an ordinary movement of forces from one garrison to another. This army official did not give any reason for this positioning and regarded it as an ordinary move by the units in accordance with the current military programs.

REUTER Report

WA311151 London REUTER in English 1144 GMT 31 Jan 79 WA

[By Richard Wallis]

[Text] Tehran, Jan 31, REUTER--Iran's Armed Forces took tank-led columns of troops into the streets today in a surprise display of military might.

They staged the dramatic parades--truckload after truckload of armed men--on the eve of a constitutional showdown between the government and the Islamic opposition movement. At least seven long columns of troops criss-crossed the city less than 24 hours before opposition hero Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's expected return to Iran after 15 years in exile. The 71-year-old ayatollah was to leave Paris by midnight tonight (7 PM EST), according to an aide. Despite the unexpected parade, the loyalties of the troops appeared to be divided. Elite imperial guard units--fiercely loyal to the departed shah--were out. But so were some air force trucks plastered with pictures of the ayatollah. Airmen in those trucks waved, kissed the portraits, and shouted "Death to the shah" to cheering crowds.

TEHRAN CITES PRESS ON FOREIGN RADIOS, KHOMEYNI'S RETURN

ID311222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Jan 79 ID

[Press Review]

[Excerpts] KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL, on page 4, reports that two new radio stations have been set up outside Iranian territory. One is called the National Voice of Iran and the other calls itself Radio of the Patriots. The paper says that the National Voice of Iran transmitter is most probably situated in the Soviet Baku region and that the Radio of the Patriots, although giving a post office box address in Sweden, is most certainly broadcasting its programs from East Germany, Bulgaria or the Soviet Union. Finally, we read in this paper, that the Libyan information minister has said in an interview: We have helped Iran's revolution morally, politically and materially.

And in Tehran's other morning paper, AYANDEGAN, we read the following frontpage banner headlines: Khomeyni is coming; He will be in Tehran at 0900 tomorrow; The government has agreed to an Air France request to land in Tehran; The army will not accept any change in the regime except by lawful means.

On page 2 of the same newspaper there is a detailed report on clandestine radio broadcasts about Iran and Libya's claim that it has provided material assistance to Iran's revolution. The strikes at the banks is a headline published on page 4 of AYANDEGAN.

On its second page, KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL publishes the news on the resignation of seven more Majlis deputies. Thus, the newspaper notes, the number of deputies who have already resigned has reached 30.

TEHRAN LAWYER GIVES KHOMEYNI VIEW OF NEW CONSTITUTION

ID311129 Paris LE MONDE in French 31 Jan 79 p 3 ID

[Paul Balta report on undated interview in Paris with president of Tehran lawyers Hasan Nazih: "The Islamic Republic Would Be Based on Principles of Declaration of Human Rights]

[Text] What will the Islamic republic advocated by Ayatollah Khomeyni be like? During a conversation in Paris, Hasan Nazih, president of the association of Tehran lawyers, endeavored to throw some light on this question, which is on everyone's lips. Founder of the Iranian social security system, a colleague of Mossadeq's, a member of the Executive Committee of the Iranian Association for the Defense of Freedoms and Human Rights, and an expert on constitutional law, this modernist, democratic Muslim, who could be called upon to sit on the Islamic revolutionary council, has been delegated to Khomeyni by National Front Secretary General Karim Sanjabi, Ayatollah Talebani and Mehdi Bazargan, with whom he founded the Iran Freedom Movement, specifically to obtain some explanations about the Shi'ite spiritual leader's intentions.

Mr Nazih, who has had five meetings with the ayatollah in the past fortnight, explained that a draft constitution is being drawn up and that it will be based on the three principles--liberty, social justice and national independence--which appear in the universal declaration of human rights.

Fate of Foreigners

"The ayatollah," he said, "who is an intelligent and shrewd man, would like to consult many people before putting the finishing touches to this text, and this is one of the reasons why he wishes to return to Iran." Only after this consultation will the final draft be drawn up and submitted to a constituent assembly. Before this the population will be called upon to give a verdict by referendum on abolishing the monarchy and proclaiming the republic.

According to Nazih, the ayatollah has decided to submit all important problems to specialized committees and, although he has reaffirmed his desire to remain the nation's spiritual "guide," he has no intention of assuming government responsibilities.

Regarding the Islamic society "inspired by Muhammad and Ali," Mr Nazih gave a few examples. Thus, he said, the ayatollah was asked whether women would continue to be confined to the home and whether they would have to wear the chador (black veil) outside. He replied: "This is not the way I see things. Women must play an active role in the building of society. Everyone must help to rebuild the country."

Another problem is posed by the corporal punishments stipulated by the Koran, notably stoning in cases of adultery. Ayatollah Khomeyni recalled that the Holy Book requires four witnesses to furnish "irrefutable and concordant" proof. This, he remarked, is a very difficult condition with which to comply. If it is, there remains one possible recourse: repentance suspends punishment. If, on the other hand, all the conditions are satisfied, "the law must be applied," but in his view this will only happen very rarely. When Mr Nazih commented to him that some of the present laws are good, the ayatollah replied that they will be preserved.

Although he claims that freedom of opinion and expression and the freedom to form parties will be guaranteed, the ayatollah nevertheless specified "on condition that this does not harm the nation's interests." Is this not a restriction on freedom? Mr Nazih believes that in saying this the religious leader is thinking of "those political parties which are working for foreigners, which is something that no independent state can tolerate."

Mr Nazih says he is convinced that the ayatollah disapproves of the conduct of some of his "activist" supporters who are hostile to freedoms and "will not fail to condemn them" once he returns to Tehran. He does not deny that there are reactionary conservatives within the religious movement and that the burden of sociological problems which have accumulated over the centuries are an obstacle to be surmounted. "We will achieve a certain stability," he said, "thanks to people like Ayatollah Talebani and Ayatollah Montazeri and to men like Mr Bazargan who, although they have open, modern-thinking minds, enjoy great popularity."

Over the past few weeks a few Americans have been murdered and others have been sent packing by the strikers, notably in the telephone sector, while many foreigners were receiving tracts enjoining them to leave the country. So what will be an Islamic government's attitude toward foreigners?

Mr Nazih claims that the Iranian people "are not xenophobic" and that the Islamic government will not be either. "Ayatollah Khomeyni," he said, "has stressed that all foreigners who participate honestly and positively in Iran's economic life will enjoy complete security and will be welcome. On the other hand, those who have plotted against the country's interests, those who have exploited it, will have to leave. He has also made it clear that economic relations with the United States will not be broken off--providing Washington respects Iran's sovereignty--but that instead of buying weapons from it the country will order industrial equipment. Iran is prepared to cooperate with foreign countries and industrialists on condition that they do not seek to dominate it and that they respect its options."

FRENCH PAPER ON INCREASING COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

LD301055 Paris LE FIGARO in French 26 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Thierry Desjardins dispatch: "Tudeh Party Supports Khomeyni"]

[Text] Tehran--The communists are of course among those already preparing the post-Khomeyni period. Communism in Iran has always been a very special phenomenon.

On the one hand, Persia has an old communal heritage whose origin is lost in the mists of time and which seems to go back to Zoroaster's message 28 centuries ago and was rediscovered with, for example the famous Mazdak movement (Sixth Century) which made goods and women common property, or the Khorzad revolution (Eighth Century) which distributed the herds and women of the rich among the poor. Those historical events are certainly more present in Iranians' memories than the Commune is in French memories, however strange that might seem.

Furthermore, according to the experts there are at the same time two fundamental obstacles preventing Marxism from penetrating Iran: Shi'ism and, more especially perhaps, the 2,500-km border with the USSR. However, people may have been mistaken in regarding Islam and the USSR's proximity as insurmountable handicaps for Marxism even though events have always confirmed that view so far.

Islam certainly rejects all forms of atheism but it also prepares the masses for fanaticism, the adoration of sacred texts, personality cults and believing the miracles which people might promise them. Nevertheless, the important point is not to find out why the masses are prepared to die but to know that they are--a reason can always be found later.

The USSR has, of course, always been the enemy country. It was the tsars who stole Georgia from Persia in the 19th Century. It was Stalin, the Georgian, who tried to steal Azarbayjan and Kordestan from Iran after the last war. However, the USSR is frighteningly present and "should the worst happen" there is no doubt that that proximity could be very useful to those upholding Marxist ideology in the battle.

A Membership Which Is Difficult To Evaluate

Having said that, the Communist Party of Iran was formed in 1921 by Soltan Zade, its first secretary general, from intellectuals returning from the West and proletarians who had worked for a time in the USSR. Between 1921 and the forties the Communist Party's activities were mainly limited to the regions close to the USSR, namely Azarbayjan, Kordestan and the Caspian coast. When Stalin occupied the entire north of the country the title communist party became much too dangerous and the Communist Party of Iran changed its name to Hezbe Tudeh (the Masses' Party) which is now called the Tudeh Party.

Nevertheless, the Tudeh Party played directly into the occupier's hands, facilitating the creation of a people's republic in Azarbayjan and in Kordestan, while implanting itself much more firmly in the country, particularly in Tehran itself. In 1944 the Tudeh Party had eight deputies. In 1947 it had three ministers, for a short period it is true. In 1949 it had so much support from the working class that it appeared in the cities, thought it could do anything and attempted to have the shah assassinated. The sovereign miraculously came out of it safe and sound; the Tudeh Party was banned and the imperial police began to hunt down all communist militants. The party was never legalized again even though, at the time of the Mossadeq affair, the prime minister, who had been abandoned by the religious leaders and a section of the army faithful to the shah, brought his Marxists back out of the shadows for a few days.

Some 3 years ago the shah stated that there were only 3,000 communists in Iran and explained that they were all or practically all in prison.

Indeed, two questions now need to be answered: How many communists are there in the country and what tactics is the communist party using? It is extremely difficult to estimate the party's membership. It is known that among the 30,000 oil workers in Ahvaz (oilfields) and Abadan (refinery) there are many communists. That was obvious when Khomeyni himself asked those workers to resume work to meet the country's internal consumption and they refused. What is also certain is that in the traditionally pro-Marxist (if not pro-Soviet) regions in the north, people have gone back to their old love. Do not the demonstrations taking place there prove it? Moreover the same is true of the whole eastern region of the country where agitators from Afghanistan have done a good job.

Evolution of Slogans

In Tehran itself certain communist intellectuals have gotton together to form a new party, which deceives no one--the Iranian People's Democratic Movement, all of whose leaders are former (?) Tudeh Party members, beginning with the chairman, writer Behazin. And all over the south of the capital, in other words, in the very poor quarters, there are now "district cells" which attend to daily life (food distribution, traffic control and so forth) and which also deceive no one.

Moreover, it is interesting to observe the innumerable street demonstrations which have taken place over the past 3 months. It is noticeable that every day the slogans evolve. There has been a shift from the conventional "Death to the shah" to "Long live the Islamic democratic republic, "then "Long live the Islamic people's republic," then "Power to the people" and finally "Long live the revolution!" In a procession of 1 million demonstrators shouting "Long live Khomeyni" one can see with the naked eye that there are at least 200,000 who now add "Long live the revolution" without thinking at all "Long live the Islamic revolution." The communist party is making a fine job at the moment of infiltrating and recruiting a people's movement.

It is here that those who claim that Islam and communism cannot reach an understanding even long enough to start a revolution are making a big mistake. It is no coincidence that when the Tudeh Party wanted the shah assassinated in 1949 it armed a religious fanatic. And in all the riots, all the attempted outrages and all the assassinations of the past 30 years, it is very rare not to find an alliance as objective as it is unnatural between the religious leaders and the Marxists. The communists have always known that their only chance here was to get on the ayatollah's bandwagon.

Disguised As Mullahs

And what has happened over the past few weeks has clearly demonstrated this once again: For years the Tudeh Party had been run from East Berlin by a certain Iraj Eskandari. This Eskandari had no doubt lost contact somewhat with the realities of the Iranian situation since, when the revolt broke out, he tried to remain very logical with himself and did not aline with Khomeyni.

Quite the contrary in fact, since in December he launched an appeal for civil war to embarrass Khomeyni by trying to provoke a confrontation between religious leaders and the army. That is the reaction of a good Western Marxist. But the Iranian communists reacted immediately, it was ridiculous. They had to continue to disguise themselves as mullahs. On 4 January Eskandari was purely and simply dismissed and replaced as first secretary by a certain Nuroddin Kianuri, who immediately issued a bold communique in which he stated in particular:

"The Tudeh Party approves Ayatollah Khomeyni's initiative in creating the Islamic revolutionary council. The ayatollah's program coincides with that of the Tudeh Party.... Any government which follows the line set out by the ayatollah will have the Tudeh Party's support."

The Tudeh Party was once again in favor; it bowed respectfully before his holiness the imam even if the latter stated: "Freedom of opinion will only be limited if it proves harmful to the nation," which is exactly what the shah said when he banned the Tudeh Party.... Each one now needs the other.

RADIO OF PATRIOTS ON DEMONSTRATIONS, U.S. BASES

TA291234 [Editorial Report TA] Radio of the Patriots [Clandestine] in Persian to Iran at 1615 GMT on 28 January carries a program of news and comment.

"News: All the respected news agencies and newspapers of the world are continuing to describe and analyze the 1-million-strong demonstrations yesterday of the people of Tehran and the demonstrations in other Iranian cities." These demonstrations have in fact been the referendum of the nation for the total destruction of the monarchy, and they have attracted the support of "all the world's freedom-loving people."

Although no lives were lost yesterday in Tehran, in other cities such as Gorgan, Sanandaj, Tabriz, Rasht, and Abadan the military forces fired on the demonstrators. The latest reports indicate that the shah's news agency has underestimated the number of those killed, and at least five people were martyred in Abadan alone. In Gorgan, four persons were martyred, not one as reported by the regime's news agency. Rasht saw several wounded. The situation in Sanandaj is still very unsettled, and the military forces are on alert and patrolling the streets. The brave people of Tabriz are continuing their demonstrations, and in last Friday's bloody demonstrations there five people were cut down by the military fire. According to reports, the brave people of Tehran and other cities are flocking to the hospitals to give blood for their wounded compatriots. "Glory to the struggling cooperation of the people of our nation!"

The report goes on to describe the insurrections within the military ranks, emphasizing reports from Dezful, Hamadan and particularly Esfahan: "Units of the air force in Esfahan have begun a revolt and the men are no longer reporting to their units."

The next item, datelined Tehran, explains that yesterday the American Embassy was surrounded by demonstrators protesting the interference of American imperialism in Iran. Next, mention is made of Prime Minister Bakhtiar's intention to meet with His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni. "This decision by Bakhtiar takes place as part of the same plot in which his government and the generals protecting his government decided to close the country's airports and prevent the return of his eminence the ayatollah to the nation."

another news item discusses the closure of the Iranian Embassy in Ottawa by the staff in a gesture of solidarity with the Iranian demonstrators. Further demonstrations of solidarity have been reported by the people of the Greek island of Crete, where the population protested "the transfer of the American bases from Iran to the island." The announcer also scores Washington's open protection and support of the Bakhtiar government by providing the military of Iran with some 20,000 barrels of oil a day. The news portion of the broadcast concludes with a note that Jamaloddin Tehrani, the former chairman of "the so-called Regency Council," has left Paris for Brussels.

The commentary portion of the broadcast begins with a call for revolutionary violence which says:

"The persistent and unending struggle of the people of Iran have shoved the mercenary generals of the runaway shah with their tanks all the way back to the walls of their master's fortress. With firm steps and steady determination the masses are moving toward the sacred objective which lies ahead of them. The distinguishing characteristic of the current struggle of the brave people of our country is its aggressive [ta'arroz] nature, aggressive toward a wicked and disrupted enemy who understands nothing but violence [qahr] and heavy handedness [khoshunat]. In dealing with such an enemy the people are responding in the same spirit. Yes! The coarseness of reaction can only be answered with revolutionary violence! The (?defenseless) people of our country are doing just that every day. This is the historical imperative of the current struggle of Iran."

The commentator goes on to explain that millions of people are now threatening to take up arms. The people are screaming for an end to oppression. It is the cry of men who have broken the shackles of imprisonment and will no longer tolerate the suppression of the past. "We are going forward! We shall offer up martyrs! With shoulders high [words indistinct] we shall go up against the bullets of the machineguns!"

The threat of millions to carry weapons teaches the daily lesson of the historical imperative which is being promoted by the masses of our nation. The masses have led the most radical struggle against a vile regime, and "revolutionary violence has been one of their fundamental elements. The declaration of the masses that they shall carry arms is the beginning of that (?unique) stage through which all the oppressed and (?defenseless) peoples of the world have passed in their victorious revolutions. [Words indistinct] the revolution is the labor of the masses. And the masses, and only the masses, are the builders of history. This is not a slogan but a truth that the millions of our masses are demonstrating daily through their ongoing struggle in the streets. Yes! Revolution is the labor of the masses and no successful revolution in history ever lacked the element of violence."

"When the ruling reaction has weapons in hand, the mass revolution has no choice but to carry arms. The reaction will never lay down its weapons with kindness and gentleness, but rather due to the firest of the mass revolution."

The announcer then reviews the recent demonstrations at Tehran University and in Rasht. He explains that reports coming from Iran indicate that the probability of further violence is very high. The news of the violent clashes is followed by a reading of the announcement by Khomeyni that he will never meet with Bakhtiar in his capacity as prime minister of Iran.

RADIO OF PATRIOTS URGES MILITARY REBELLION, PEOPLE'S ARMY

TA302040 [Editorial Report TA] Radio of the Patriots [Clandestine] in Persian to Iran at 1615 GMT on 30 January carries a commentary which urges the Iranian military to revolt against its officers and join ranks with the people of Iran in fighting the shah and imperialism. In its analysis of the current situation in Iran the commentary emphasizes that the destruction of the shah's army is not a simple matter and that the revolutionary forces cannot just wait for the soldiers to desert and join their ranks. On the contrary, the revolutionary forces must take an armed and aggressive posture and actively destroy the leaders of reaction.

"In order to draw out the hesitant individuals of the army, the revolutionary forces must initiate a totally committed struggle." "Work must be done within the ranks of the military, of course not among the mercenary and weak commanders of the army, but rather among the mass of the soldiers, among the NCO's and the lower-ranking officers, among those whose class interests make them fellow travelers of the revolution, and who without realizing it or by force have fallen into the trap of this antipeople [zed-e khalq] organization."

"At the same time, the reactionary commanders of the army must be mercilessly eliminated. They must be identified as the primary and most dangerous enemy of the people. The masses must be armed, and the people must be made to understand the real and inimical nature of the army. An army of the revolution must be created to face the counterrevolutionary [zed-e enqelab] army." The masses must be prepared to destroy the counterrevolutionary army. "The brave response to the shah's antipeople army is not given with flowers. In order to counter the antipeople army of Mohammad Reza Shah, action must be taken with machineguns and against tanks. Bouquets of flowers will not do. (?Ardezuk) and Molotov cocktails must be used against the tanks of Mohammad Reza Shah!"

Yes, dear citizens, these days the army of Mohammad Reza Shah is in the trenches and it must be countered by the people's army in the opposing trenches. "The violence of reaction must be met by the violence of the revolution. Dear listeners, in tomorrow's talk we will speak to you again about the (?heroes from among) the officers and the free and (?noble) NCO's who are up against the antipeople army of the shah, and about the recent spread of rebellion [tamarrod] in its ranks."

AFGHANISTAN

INSURGENT BASES REPORTED IN PAKISTAN BORDER AREAS

BK301320 Hong Kong AFP in English 1254 GMT 30 Jan 79 BK

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 30 Jan (AFP)--In the wake of the guerrilla war now underway in eastern Afghanistan between President Nur Mohammed Taraki's pro-Soviet regime and Muslim insurgents, leaders of the anti-government Hezbi Islami movement have set up bases in neighbouring Pakistan to train their followers in guerrilla warfare.

According to Hezbi Islami leader, 33-year-old Engineer Gulbuddin Ekmatiar, there are now 12 camps training Afghani refugees in Pakistan, along the border with Afghanistan. The camps have been organised without the assistance of the Pakistan Government, using mainly funds collected and weapons captured in Afghanistan.

The AFP correspondent visited one of these camps located about 20 kms (12 miles) from here, in the Northwest Frontier Province.

The journey was made in a covered jeep so as not to alert Pakistani authorities who regard their Afghan guests as refugees. The military training of the Afghans is carried out more or less without the Pakistan Government's knowledge.

The camp visited was in a partly disaffected army barracks once supposedly a torture centre under the former government of Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. Armed Pakistani soldiers stood guard over some of the installations.

Led by an Afghan Army major deserter, the Hezbi Islami fighters, nearly 300 strong, live in barracks or under tents. The majority of recruits are young and wear the traditional long beard of educated Afghanis. They learn how to fire and handle the various types of arms used by the Afghani Army. Most of their weapons, they say, were taken from dead or captured Afghani soldiers.

The camp is clean and well-run along military lines. Eleven others are reportedly strung out along the border, three of them in the southern region of Baluchistan. The recruits are also given a political formation so that on their return to Afghanistan they can work more effectively among the people.

Hezbi Islami leader Gulbuddin Ekmatiar, interviewed later, said he planned to install an Islamic regime in Afghanistan, eliminate the "communists" and free Afghanistan of Soviet domination. He was very happy at the turn of events in Iran, on Afghanistan's western border, and felt "100 percent" certain that changes would soon also occur in his country's government structure. He feared, however, that a phony coup d'etat, supported by Moscow, may lead to the downfall of Mr Taraki, too compromised because of his leftist views, but still leave him on the sidelines as the defacto ruler of Afghanistan.

There are 32,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan, Mr Ekmatiar said. A month ago Islamabad recognized the presence of 20,000 and said more were arriving every day. This flow of refugees and the establishment of guerrilla training camps in Pakistan is bound to harm relations between Islamabad and Kabul although both countries have said on many occasions they wish to live as good neighbours.

Insurgency Spreading

BK301722 Hong Kong AFP in English 1713 GMT 30 Jan 79 BK

[Article by Jean-Francois le Mounier]

[Text] Islamabad, 30 Jan (AFP)--The religious rebellion appears to be expanding in Afghanistan, with daily reports of bloody fighting there.

According to the Jamiat Islami Afghanistan, an organization of Muslim rebels whose high command has sought refuge in Peshawar, northwest Pakistan, Afghan planes intervened in the fighting on Jan. 26 in Badrab, northeast of Kabul. Several dozen homes were destroyed and an undetermined number of civilians were killed or wounded, the organization said.

On Jan 27, after serious clashes with the rebels, the government sent reinforcement into the region, the organization said. They reportedly attacked the villages of Tazian, Makhal and Khurghol, killing or wounding several hundred adults and children. The Jamiat Islami affirmed that rebels killed or wounded several hundred soldiers, captured 52 "communists", halted transportation and cut telephone links between Kabul and the combat zone.

The Muslim rebels said that a religious leader, Miagul Jan, was besieged in the village of Tajab. He was described as one of the country's most important religious leaders following the Jan. 19 execution of Mohammed Ibrahim Mujadedey and his entire family by the pro-Soviet regime of Nur Mohammad Taraki. Rumors circulating in the Afghan capital tended to confirm the extent of the fighting and the intervention of Afghan air force planes in Parwan Province.

More than one-third of Afghanistan's provinces have seen bloody clashes since the April 27, 1979 coup d'etat which brought the government to power, Afghan refugee organizations in Peshawar said.

KABUL RADIO REFUTES BBC REPORTS OF INSTABILITY

LD301440 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Station commentary: "Unfounded Propaganda Has No Weight"]

[Text] The more we forge ahead with the lofty goals of our great Sowr Revolution, the more we have to be vigilant against the trickeries of the enemies of the people because these are people's enemies who see their vested interests [words indistinct] in our society. Thus, they never forget this and try to create tension against the toiling people of this land who have been for years exploited by these (?friendly looking) enemies. As they themselves could not do anything, their supporters, the colonialists and imperialists, are carrying out all sorts of unfounded propaganda against us.

The enemies of our people inside the country are the feudal lords and big landholders who are losing their exploitative interests every moment as a result of the implementation of our democratic land reforms. The feudal lords in a really short period of time will be the same as every toiling individual of this country as the downtrodden will acquire land and become landholders themselves with no charge of any kind.

Under the present conditions, as the landless peasants and agricultural laborers are taking possession of their land, they will no more serve the feudal lords and thus the latter will have to work themselves along with all peasants and toiling people of this country. Therefore, the feudal lords never forget this and try all kinds of plots and trickeries to (?spoil) our highly scientific land reform program.

Our enemies of our people's regime are Ekhwani Shayatin. These are (?sworn) servants of colonialism, imperialism and reaction of the world. The Ekhwanis, too, are not alone. However, the proposals of the reactionary elements and the Ekhwanis--these treacherous antinational elements--are stubbornly and shamelessly directing from time to time the unfounded propaganda against our people's regime and the lofty interests of the people of this country.

In spite of the complete (?social) economic and political stability prevailing in the country, and in spite of the fact that no one remembers such peace and tranquility in the history of this land, the BBC is carrying out a smear campaign against us. We would like to challenge the BBC to prove their claims about the insecurity and instability in Afghanistan. We would like to tell all imperialist circles that the people of this country are living in peace and security to the extent that no one hears of any theft, robbery, killing, etc which were prevalent (?under) Daud and Zahir, the traitors, the actual servants of colonialistic and imperialistic circles.

Such broadcasting companies disseminate false and untrue information without reliable sources. What is more interesting is that most of their informations are even based on second-hand sources lately connected with reactionaries. The BBC has time and again broadcast such fabrications, which have no effect on our people. At any rate, we are entirely vigilant. The general public of this country is vigilant enough to [words indistinct]. Our people have recognized our friends and enemies now. Therefore, it is a waste of time and effort on the part of the BBC and other mass media of communications to get involved with such unfounded and baseless propaganda.

HAFIZOLLAH AMIN DESCRIBES NATURE OF PATRIOTISM

IDT301542 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 12 Jan 79 ID

[Report on address made by Hafizollah Amin, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Afghanistan, at a meeting with provincial directors of rural development at the Foreign Ministry in Kabul on 10 January]

[Excerpts] Hafizollah Amin said: To defeat the conspiracies of the enemies of the people in the same manner that the Khalqis defeated conspiracies launched to overthrow the state, your brothers, your comrades in arms were able to neutralize all conspiracies launched by the enemies and (?killed) their hopes so that they became confident that the great Sowr Revolution is irreversible. Of course, you are also aware that conspiracies against the Sowr Revolution were launched from the center, from inside the party, from inside the state, from different places in the country, and that your Khalqi state was able to knowingly and victoriously defeat them, (?and it could) with the support of its hardworking people and the heroism of its valiant sons, neutralize them.

Now the form of the conspiracy by the enemy has changed and it is aiming at showing an example for other countries.

It is the duty of all of you and us to strive and defeat all these conspiracies. This requires unity, wise action and great attention. Even these do not suffice. It cannot be accomplished by slogans but it requires us to sacrifice ourselves and to work. Our work should be in accordance with the objectives of the revolution, and one of the methods of victorious revolutionary work is planned work. Unless all work is done within the framework of a well organized plan it will not be sufficiently useful and effective.

Hafizollah Amin added: My expectation from you is that this patriotism by you should not only be different from nationalism but it should be on its opposite pole. The nature of our party and state is based on class struggle. We, in all our terms say Khalq, the people, because the word has a class nature. When we say class struggle, it is in the opposite pole of nationalism. It is true that in the countries where (?practical) colonialism exists nationalism has a progressive character, but in countries such as Afghanistan where workers' revolutions have achieved victory, there is no place any more for nationalism because everything is for the people of our country united on the basis of class nature and based on our Khalqi nature we are eliminating all forms of oppression, including national oppression in Afghanistan and the solidarity of all the people of Afghanistan is of a class nature.

When we are giving the (?class sense) to the people, it is necessary to give along with it the feeling of internationalism as well, so that our people will also feel responsible with regard to the toilers in other countries and possess a feeling of solidarity with the peoples of other countries as well, and also to express solidarity and interest in the problems and pains of the peoples of other countries. It is based on such a feeling that we express our interest in the toiling people of Iran and similarly in the people of Cambodia. In the same manner we have relations with other countries and workers' regimes all over the world as brothers and equals, because the nature of our party, the nature of our state and (?at last) our Khalqi (?nature), are internationalistic.

You, as scholars of our society, should not forget this role but without any prejudice, without the slightest nationalistic affinity, and possessing the highest Khalqi (?honor), you should consider all the toiling people all over the world.

You should not be sorry if the people of Afghanistan do not believe in promises. I'm always telling my party comrades and state colleagues that you should take part in (?practice) in the state and party propaganda. You should contact everyone, you should work and perform your duty in the best manner, so that you will be taken into confidence by the people. One cannot attract the confidence of the people with the radio and television and the newspapers but alongside them the role of you, colleagues, is a (?must) so that in practice our state and our party are taken into confidence by the people. Your importance is extremely effective.

TARAKI COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS

LD5301330 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 16, 17 Jan 79 LD

[Report on address made by Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan, to officers and men of the people's armed forces at the House of the People in Kabul on 15 January--broadcast in two installments]

[Excerpts] Nur Mohammad Taraki began by saying: Welcome my esteemed Khalqi officers. It is truly extremely pleasing to me to meet with my Khalqi officers in a palace which once was the edifice of oppression and cruelty and is now the House of the People.

Changing the center of oppression and cruelty to the people's house was not a simple and easy task. It is a reality that the people of Afghanistan struggled for thousands of years in order to change this edifice of oppression to the House of the People, and it is your and our party's good fortune and the good fortune of this present generation of Afghanistan that this task and this mission was achieved by them. Of course, this great task was achieved under the leadership of the party and the [words indistinct] of the people of Afghanistan.

The president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister added: We celebrated the 14th anniversary of this powerful party a few days ago. The people of Afghanistan, you Khalqi officers and other members of the party took great pride in the fact that they celebrated the 14th anniversary of the party because this party had played the greatest role in the history of Afghanistan.

The great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, added: We once again declare to all the people of Afghanistan that our party here is only a means and an organ for maintaining the welfare of the people. At one stage it proved itself by bringing about the revolution. At another stage it will create a society that is free of exploitation and it will prove its success and its [word indistinct] at this stage.

The president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister said: The party discovered a very good way as to whom to approach. The peoples of Afghanistan were suffering intense pressure and oppression. They were not only being exploited but they were also being insulted and they were looked upon with contempt. They were being sacrificed in the interests of the imperialists and other foreign countries and they were truly in a miserable plight. Their faces were pale and their (?feet) were cracked and they had no means by which to save themselves. But our party approached the [word indistinct] echelon of the people of Afghanistan and trained it. They were (?proven) toilers and therefore understood the idea of class struggle. They also [words indistinct]. We found the correct way for the people of Afghanistan. The (?classic) method was for us to find first of all a large number of workers, and after their numbers increased we were to give them (?work). But we found sons of the people close by with sabers in their hands; therefore, our party placed them under training and impressed upon them that henceforth the army should belong to the people. The army should not be a reactionary army that would kill their parents to please the oppressors or to gain promotion. We could never agree to such an army. Since our party created a Khalqi army in which Khalqi elements developed and we found others like them, therefore a people's army came into being which was not only not involved to further the interests of the oppressors but it also served as the brains and limbs of the party and the liberator of the people of Afshanistan with the help of its courageous proletariat.

The great leader and heroic teacher of the people of Afghanistan added: As I have stated repeatedly, our revolution did not end on 7 Sowr but our endeavors for another revolution began on 7 Sowr. We have another great stage and difficult times ahead concerning the society's economic development and the creation of a society free of exploitation. It is the great duty of the present generation to preserve their revolution which has been achieved by the [words indistinct] and endeavors on the part of their children. This generation has the historic duty and mission of defending and also preserving its revolution. I am certain that they will do so because now the interests of the party and our people are the same. All of us are advancing towards a single goal. I am therefore certain that the present generation will defend the revolution as they are doing now, but they will be led by our party which will have the armed forces on its side and it will go ahead for building this society.

We are making all-out efforts in this regard. We are (?equipping) our army and increasing its fighting power and prestige because the army is the first-class protector of its people. However, the army, which consists of the sons of the people, is an indivisible part of our party. The party belongs to it and it belongs to the party, because at this stage our duties of protecting the revolution are extremely heavy. I am certain that you young men are aware of this and you feel the truly heavy duty of protecting the revolution which you have to shoulder. This selflessness, too, is for the prosperity of the people of Afghanistan, and I wish to say again that it is not for the comfort and luxurious life of a person or of his family. [word indistinct] I congratulate you on passing through one stage of the revolution and now you and the party are entering the second stage.

The great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Muhammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, said: The party walks ahead and it is followed by the people and the workers. You, too, are walking side by side with them in order to protect your revolution and pave the way for building the society. Therefore, your selflessness and your joint efforts (?would) result for the benefit of the people, which you and we can now see; namely, that decrees Nos 6, 7 and 8 were issued and each one of these has proved useful for promoting the good fortune of the people, and now under decree No 8 distribution of land began 3 or 4 days ago. What we wish to do is to see how the land should be allotted, to whom should it be allotted and who are the most deserving. Therefore, (?they are) with us and we allot land with their advice to those who are the most deserving and who work the land.

Our wise and strong teacher, Nur Mohammad Taraki, added: In the field of production in Afghanistan (?there) is a great and unprecedented step. Although we may have to face difficulties at first and someone may try to create trouble or we may suffer some (?small) [word indistinct], a few years later you will see that Afghanistan will be self-sufficient in food, and hunger, famine, hoarding and other such things will not exist here and the people will no longer suffer as a result.

However, the redistribution of land is not a simple job, because when land is allotted if the peasant is poor and he does not possess the means to cultivate his land--well, therefore we advise them and we have advised them to get together in cooperatives and form cooperatives because the cooperatives are the only means of strengthening the hands of the peasants to till their land well and raise large crops. The government has a series of plans concerning supply of tractors and other facilities to the farmers and to give them fertilizers and improved seeds. Therefore, so long as cooperatives are not established, who would receive all these things? These cannot be given to farmers on an individual basis and they must join the cooperative in order to cultivate their land cooperatively and (?insure our project success).

We want to have cooperatives in order to help better our farmers. The Government of Afghanistan and our future society cannot rely in agriculture on oxen, donkeys, horses and camels because their productive powers are limited. We wish to replace them with tractors, combines and other improved agricultural tools. Since we will do so, therefore cooperatives must also come into being through which we may help the farmers. Therefore, I will urge them to (?strive) to form cooperatives. I am certain that they will learn (?gradually) that what the government is doing is for their benefit. They will be convinced and they will establish cooperatives and carry these to success.

The president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister stated: This (?task) is related to the agricultural sector. We are also stressing the development of the industrial projects. Industrial projects are now being dealt with.

We wish to establish a large number of industries during the 5-year plan with the result that the standard of living of the people will rise greatly. For example, your government places emphasis upon oil, cotton, chemical fertilizers, dams and canals and reclamation of barren land. Moreover, we are concentrating on increasing power production in Afghanistan so that Afghanistan may not live in darkness as in the past. We are formulating these projects in our 5-year plan because he who builds such a society will build a society that is free of exploitation and hence he should move in accordance with a planned economy.

Our revolutionary and beloved leader, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, said: Our government now is of the kind that is the true government of the toilers and it is headed by the workers. This government allows no one to rob others, suck the blood of other people and fatten on it and then to say: I [word indistinct] in this or that way. Such things are no more and the new society is really a society of toilers. Anyone who works and toils in Afghan society will be prosperous and lucky and he will enjoy every right, but those who exploit and (?live from) the profits and energy of others and [words indistinct] they have no place here nor can they live here. Let them go elsewhere.

Our Sowr Revolution has (?actively been discussed) by workers in Afghanistan and in the region, [words indistinct] various accusations. They level no accusations except [words indistinct]. For example, (?feudal) Muslims accuse us (?as) though Afghanistan is a colony of the Soviet Union or has come under the influence of the Soviet Union. They (?carry out) this and that as propaganda. I [word indistinct] declare to all the Muslim toilers of Afghanistan that Afghanistan has (?fully preserved) its independence and integrity.

INDIA

VAJPAYEE: NUCIEAR TESTS TO BE CONTINUED

BK310738 Hong Kong AFP in English 0729 GMT 31 Jan 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 31 Jan (AFP)--Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee declared today that India had not given up nuclear explosions but would undertake them only for peaceful purposes and not "in any hush hush manner."

Mr Vajpayee told the Bombay English weekly, BLITZ, in an interview that India could not foreclose its nuclear options "for all time to come."

He said, "we will announce them (explosions) to the world and tell them: 'well, look, we are going to have these explosions, or implosions, or blasts, for peaceful purposes; and if anybody wants to see them, he will be welcome to do that.' That is our position."

Mr Vajpayee denied that Prime Minister Morarji Desai had ruled out nuclear explosions by India. Mr Desai only said he was to be convinced that explosions were necessary to develop research in the field of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, he added.

Mr Vajpayee recalled that while he was in opposition in parliament during Mrs Indira Ghadhi's rule, he "belonged to the party which was for the bomb." (Mr Vajpayee was leader of the rightwing Jana Sangh which has since marged with the ruling Janata Party.)

As for accepting nuclear safeguards, Mr Vajpayee made it clear "we will not accept any safeguards, which will not be applied to those states which have atomic weapons."

The minister, in his interview, also referred to the crisis in Iran and noted that Prime Minister Desai had advised the shah of Iran early last year to change his government into a constitutional monarchy as early as possible. He added that for a moment the shah was taken aback but then he collected himself and told Mr Desai how he was trying to liberalise.

MRS GANDHI'S LOK SABHA SEAT DECLARED VACANT

BK300903 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The chief election commissioner, Mr Sakhdhar, has decided that the Chikmagalur Lok Sabha seat has fallen vacant following Mrs Gandhi's expulsion from the house.

Mr Sakhdhar passed an order today that expulsion means vacation of the seat. He had earlier this month held public hearings on the question.

KYODO CITES INDIAN PRESS ON PRC ROAD PROJECT IN NEPAL

OW290905 Tokyo KYODO in English 0648 GMT 29 Jan 79 OW

[Text] New Delhi, 29 Jan (KYODO)--Chinese technicians have begun a detailed survey for building a 400-km long mid-hill highway to link Pokhara in western Nepal with Surkhet in far western Nepal, the national DAILY TIMES OF INDIA reported Monday.

The report said this was the second biggest China-aided project abroad, only next to its $400 million railway project undertaken to link Tanzania with Zambia in Africa.

It may be recalled that the highway linking the Nepalese capital of Katmandu with Pokhara was also built with Chinese assistance.

China had also built the 800-km Karakorum Highway linking Pakistan with China. The highway, which has immense strategic importance, was inaugurated last June 18.

Indian defence experts have expressed their concern over the Chinese move to build strategic roads around India.

PAKISTAN

PRESIDENT HAQ HOLDS TALKS WITH UAE PRESIDENT NUHAYYAN

BK291245 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 29 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, had an hour-long talk with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan near Rahimyar Khan today. General Ziaul Haq was assisted by the Punjab governor, Lieutenant General Sawar Khan, and the foreign secretary and the UAE president by his foreign minister, Shaykh Khalifah as-Suwaydi. Matters of mutual interest were discussed. Later, the two leaders had lunch together.